

settled "around the table in amicable discussion."

"Even the question of debts can be settled," he said, turning smilingly to Senator Reed.

Senator Reed replied that he knew they could, but that he was not sure of the ability of the American diplomats when they go up against the experience and training that the British round table talkers have.

"Treasury officials have expressed the view that there are 'no complications' in the relations of the United States to debtor nations. They recall also that the recent funding of the Polish debt puts France in the same relation to Poland that Great Britain occupies with relation to France, the French debt to Great Britain being the only large external indebtedness of that country."

Reply to Await Arrival of Chamberlain in London

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The American reply to the British note of Dec. 4, which itself answered the American note regarding reparations for war damage claims, was received by the British Government today. It will not be touched until the arrival of the Foreign Secretary, Austen Chamberlain, from Rome.

Mr. Chamberlain is expected to reach London Saturday night.

APPROVAL GRANTED RAILROAD PURCHASE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Financial transactions involved in the acquisition by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Company were sharply criticized in a report handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission approving the consolidation.

The banking firms involved were W. A. Harriman & Co., Blair & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The combined profit to these houses was placed at \$1,125,000 in the report of the commission. Of this amount \$225,000 was received in fees by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. as agent for the Missouri Pacific, according to the brief filed with the commission.

Three members of the commission—Joseph B. Eastman, Francis McManamy and Johnstone B. Campbell—refused to accede to the majority report. The report stated that the methods involved caused the commission to "hesitate in giving its approval to the acquisition of the stock involved on the terms proposed."

The arrangement for payment to the banking firms to which the commission takes exception, involved payment of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of a commission equal to 1 1/2 per cent of the face value of sinking fund notes that may be issued by the Missouri Pacific in acquiring the capital stock of the New Orleans Company.

The other banking houses are to receive \$6 per share in capital stock, to be purchased by the Missouri Pacific from stockholders, the purchase price to be pegged at \$114 per share and the Missouri Pacific agreeing to pay \$120 per share to the bankers.

PREMIERS TO CONFER CONCERNING LABRADOR

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 11—Walter Monroe, Premier of Newfoundland, left today with several members of his Cabinet to attend a conference at Quebec called by Louis Tascheau, Premier of Quebec Province, for a discussion of the Labrador boundary dispute. In addition to representatives of Quebec and Newfoundland, counsel for the Government of Canada will attend the sessions, the aim of which will be to end by agreement litigation regarding the Quebec and Newfoundland territorial claims in Labrador which is now before the British Privy Council in London. The conference will open next Tuesday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
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MOTOR TRAFFIC ABROAD STUDIED

Mr. Owen Says Europe Has Much to Teach American Motorists

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Percy Owen, the United States Government's automobile expert, has just returned to Washington from an inspection of motor and traffic conditions in Europe. Mr. Owen is the chief of the automotive division of the Department of Commerce and one of the pioneer automobile men of the country. His findings, it is believed, will have an important bearing upon the deliberations of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, which will assemble in Washington on Dec. 15 at the call of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. "Several European countries," said Mr. Owen to this writer, "have much to teach America in the way of automobile regulation. The two great centers, London and Paris, for instance, have effectively settled the parking problem by having none. They adhere to the simple plan that streets and highways are for traffic and not for storage. In London there is no parking at all, except for taxis at fixed spots in the center of streets. Paris has just begun to experiment with parking on a limited scale in a few streets."

The Odd-and-Even Plan

"On odd numbered days of the month cars may park for brief periods on the odd numbered side of the streets; and on even numbered days on the even numbered side. But in neither Paris nor London, nor in any of the nine European countries I visited does it ever occur to the municipal authorities to let somebody occupy free 80 square feet of street space often for as long as five minutes."

Mr. Owen was asked concerning road fatalities. "Of course," he replied, "there are nothing like the myriads of cars over there that we have. Country driving and touring are relatively unknown. Passenger cars and trucks registered in the United States on July 1, 1924, totaled 15,523,898. This is about twice as many as there were in all the rest of the world put together. Our potentialities for motor fatalities are therefore immensely greater. But I think there is no doubt that in most European countries there is a far more deeply ingrained respect for law, as applied to motoring, than there is in the United States. That is certainly so in Great Britain."

Everybody who has ever visited London knows the awe and reverence in which the London "Bobbie" is held. There is not a single signal tower or stop-and-go device visible at any of London's countless traffic centers. All there is to be seen is the majestic omnipotent and inviolably obeyed "Bobbie" with his uplifted or outstretched right arm. Nobody ever jaws him; and the memory of man runneth not so far back that anybody can remember when a "Bobbie's" traffic command was unheeded.

Sees Effective Strides

The European automobile industry, Mr. Owen thinks, is making effective strides in the direction of helping the world to grapple with the ever increasing traffic problem by encouraging the development of smaller cars. "The tendency to get away from the large car, and the tendency toward the small car with four wheel brakes and balloon tires, represent about as much as manufacturers can do to make safety in traffic. Smaller cars, too, obviously will make for relief of the parking situation, if parking in public highways is to persist. In Europe it is recognized that measures for fuller protection of the public from the safety standpoint, must be enforced by municipal and police authorities in the form of more rigid control and regulation in the larger centers. I need hardly say that the motoring public has its co-operative duty, too, in the shape of consideration for the pedestrian public. European city rules also are giving thought to the benefits obtainable for traffic by widening streets and narrowing sidewalks."

Mr. Owen studied automobile conditions in England, Ireland, France, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Denmark and Holland. With the exception of London and Paris, he discovered that not even the large-

est capitals have anything approaching the traffic problem that confronts the average American city of 200,000 population. When Mr. Hoover's automotive expert told an Englishman that tens of thousands of American workmen park their own cars in front of the mills and factories where they are employed, the Englishman thought he was hearing a typical Yankee romance. A European farmer who has his own car is extremely rare.

BRITISH DISCUSS DEBT QUESTION

Frank Consultation Among Allies Held Necessary to Solve Problem

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Comparing the published views in America and France on the war debt question to the one almost universally held here, some of today's papers conclude that they represent three distinct attitudes which eventually will have to be brought into line with each other, perhaps by an international conference.

The Morning Post declares the country is coming to the conclusion that the problem will be solved only by frank, honest consultation among all the parties concerned and by willingness to form a general pool. It says:

It may be that at a not distant date another great international conference will be summoned to consider the question, and we hope President Coolidge may see his way to invite the participants to Washington.

United Allied Front

The United States is the country principally concerned in the whole business and American statesmen can negotiate with greater freedom at home than abroad, but as a preliminary to such conference, should be summoned, we hope some far-reaching steps will be taken by Europe for putting its own house in order.

An argument which will appeal more strongly to Americans than any other is a united front on the part of the allies, more particularly Britain and France. When debtors within the creditor is always successful.

The Times in a long editorial said, Mr. Churchill expressed clearly and concisely the national point of view on the subject. Regarding the nature of the war burden this paper sees various points of view—Great Britain's, America's and those of Britain's former allies. It says:

A Vital Controversy

So far as we are concerned we have met the American view, but for various reasons we have left the views of the Allies in abeyance and have taken no further steps to assert our own view than to issue, two years ago, the Balfour note, the general principles of which Mr. Churchill has now affirmed.

It is, however, perfectly obvious that if America asserts, in regard to her debts and claims, that she wants the nations that, with a new supreme court in the world, will no longer be recognized as a rival supreme court, and that nations which go into that court, that had old court, are outlaw nations.

The Presbyterian General Council, which has closed its sessions, took under serious consideration plans presented by the Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Vance, president of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, for unification of church finance. It will report on the matter to the next General Assembly, after further deliberations at its next sessions in Philadelphia in February.

FARMER-CONSUMER LEAGUE ORGANIZED

Will Back Agricultural Aid and Co-operative Marketing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Aid to farmers to obtain legislation at the present session of Congress, together with an effort to expose the opposition of middlemen to bills providing for co-operative national farm marketing, is pledged by the Farmer-to-Consumer League, a new non-partisan association for the relief of agriculture through co-operative marketing. Leaders in both houses of Congress will be asked to include farm relief measures in the calendar for this session in line with the proposal of President Coolidge's message, it is announced.

Strong endorsement of the two utterances of the President on the urgent need of farm relief is given

by the league, which will establish temporary headquarters in Washington and New York City. Among the prominent persons connected with the organization are: George Gordon Battle, Frank C. Lowden, John Tremble, J. W. Batcheller, Dallas H. Gray, Mrs. W. H. Edmundson, E. L. Harrison, Ike T. Pryor, C. S. Barrett, B. F. Youkum, Nathan Strauss Jr., J. H. Kimble, W. C. Landson, A. C. Davis, George H. Bowles, G. T. McEldey, J. M. Collins, G. L. Sands, W. R. Dodson, M. S. Hill, Henry P. Prewitt, James E. Smitherman, Patrick Burgoyne, S. G. Robinson, J. D. Weaver, John M. Kirk, J. Q. Adams, A. V. Swift, Mrs. Evelyn Harris, Mrs. Asa C. Barrow, R. V. Gerrod, C. H. Hyde, George L. Cooley, W. F. Smith, John Simpson, H. R. Green, Judge L. Gough, F. E. Gross, W. B. Edmundson, N. B. Coffman, A. C. Cross, J. D. Miller, A. L. Smith, E. C. McLean, W. O. Haas, D. O. Lively and Martin F. O'Morus.

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Yielding to War Declared

Atheism by College Head

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Dr. Charles F. Wishart, president of Wooster College, Wooster, O., and formerly moderator of the Presbyterian National Assembly, told the Presbyterian National Conference that the most dangerous atheism of the day was the belief held by many nominal Christians that war cannot be abolished.

Dr. Wishart said:

In God's name, let us learn that war is inevitable. When thought-fallen men declare that the next World War will mean the end of civilization they are only facing a fact which cannot too often be reiterated.

Defense Inadequate

In the development of mechanics and chemistry, the means of offense have far outstripped the means of defense. We have practically eliminated such things as defensive warfare.

It is proposed for debate this year between Oxford and Cambridge is this: "Resolved, that we pit these will force the politician, is there no better hope than that each nation should maintain unceasing military armaments at the utmost peak of efficiency, should it be possible with unbearable taxes, should have every plant a unit of military production, every business a potential soldier, every woman prepared to don the khaki as a nurse or purveyor of doughnuts, every able-bodied youth trained to step to the camp at the first roll of the drum? Then, God pity our grandchildren!"

Remedy Outlined

Better acquaintance through the growing nearness of all nations on the frontiers of a quickening sense of human brotherhood, the intolerable burdens of armament taxation, the growing study of the horrible economic waste, the deepening and broadening outcry of the Christian churches, the attitude of labor—all of these factors, he declared, will force him to reconsider, sooner or later to join the alignment against war.

The program will be a codification of international law, the constitution of a world court operating on the basis of such codified law, and the authority and prestige in its fearless application, and along with this the definite and solemn agreement among the nations that, with a new supreme court in the world, will no longer be recognized as a rival supreme court, and that nations which go into that court, that had old court, are outlaw nations.

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PARIS (AP)—Leonid Krassin, first

Ambassador to France of the Russian Soviet Republic under the recent recognition given the Soviet Government by France, has presented his credentials to President Doumergue.

PRESBYTERIANS SET \$15,000,000 FOR CHARITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

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NEW YORK, Dec. 12—P. Albert

Stillwell and Henry F. Gamble, stock brokers convicted of misappropriation of customers' funds, were sentenced today in general sessions by Judge Alfred J. Talley.

Stillwell, formerly of the firm of Stillwell, Lefter & Lowe, was extradited from London, where he had fled after his firm failed. He was sentenced to an indefinite term in a penitentiary and fined \$5000, with the alternative of serving one day for every dollar unpaid.

Gamble, convicted of larceny in the second degree, received a prison sentence of from six months to three years. He was arrested in Boston, where he conducted a brokerage concern under the name of Graham & Co., after his New York establishment of Gamble & Yates had failed.

Judge Talley in imposing sentence said, "I wish every broker with crooked tendencies who has brought disgrace to Wall Street, were in men with weak moral backbones have no right to be in stock brokerage business. You stole and the law demands its penalty."

Federal Judge Augustus N. Hand today granted a motion to include Charles A. Stoneham, part owner of the New York National Baseball Club, as a "dormant partner" in the bankrupt stock brokerage firm of E. M. Fuller & Co., convicted "bucketeers."

The brokerage house failed in 1922 for several million dollars. Two members of the firm, Edward M. Fuller and W. Frank McGee, await sentence for bucketing. At today's hearing on the motion granted by Judge Hand, it was said that Fuller and McGee were prepared to testify that Stoneham was their silent partner.

Ontario is proposing to bring a resolution before the House of Commons this coming winter, declaring that public gambling in connection with race meetings is detrimental to the interests of Canada, and should be abolished. A bill to this effect might well pass the Commons, but would have more difficulty in getting by the Senate.

PROGRESSIVE TO WORK IN REPUBLICAN RANKS

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence)—C. A. Sorenson, one of the leaders in the La Follette movement in Nebraska, has announced his return to the Republican Party, expressing the belief that progressives should seek control of the Republican primaries in the future, rather than attempt to operate under a separate banner. He continued in part:

"The conviction that we never would have elected progressives like Senator Arthur Capper, George W. Norris, R. B. Howell, Smith W. Brookhart and others if we had depended on a third-party movement impels me to advise progressives of all parties to enter the Republican Party and capture its primaries in the future."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Use of the new, uncalculated 1924 peace dollar by those giving money as Christmas gifts is being urged by the Treasury in its plan to re-establish the circulation of such currency.

Lack of linen rags is the cause of it all. Printing of 200,000,000 Liberty bonds and increased demand for currency during the war period and after the armistice used all reserve stocks of linen money paper. Manufacturers are unable to obtain linen rags to make more, and have been forced from a 100 per cent linen basis to a 100 per cent cotton basis. They also have been compelled to omit the sizing process and cut the

quality of the paper. The result is that the new dollar is being used for Christmas gifts, and the old dollar is being used for other purposes.

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Lack of linen

NEW RAIL BOARD CONTEST LOOMS AT WASHINGTON

Brotherhoods Unite in Drive
for Board of Mediation
in Short Session

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Abolition of the Railroad Labor Board after four years of contest between railroad executives and railroad brotherhoods, and substitution for it of a board of mediation or arbitration named by the President, is among the possibilities of the present session of Congress.

Statements by President Coolidge in his annual message that have been construed as favoring the so-called Howell-Barkley bill proposed by the rail brotherhoods, were reinforced by announcement that the Administration is considering immediate action on rail legislation. Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa and chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, is preparing railroad legislation which, it is believed, will have Administration support. Mr. Cummins' plan is believed to carry out the brotherhoods' purpose of abolishing the Railroad Labor Board, but may continue the board's work by setting up new machinery with the avowed purpose of maintaining peace along the steel highways of the United States.

Now On Senate Calendar
Renewed support for the Howell-Barkley Bill was affirmed by 16 rail unions and brotherhoods in a recent meeting here. This bill was favorably reported to the Senate in the closing days of the last session and is now on the calendar. On the House side the bill will come up after the recess.

The bill provides for a chain of industrial board of conciliation to decide differences between the rail executives and men, running all the way up from petty courts dealing with shop cases to the court of last appeal or "arbitration board for major disputes." In the latter, the five public members will have the deciding vote. Arbitration decisions reached by this board will be binding and enforceable in the law courts, under the bill.

The present rail board, the rail brotherhoods say, has a membership of nine, only three representing the public. At the recent meeting of brotherhood executives in Washington, a report submitted by B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, and Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the organized railway employees, asserted that under the new plan all the board of five final arbiters will be representatives of the public, and added:

Public Representation
"The Howell-Barkley bill gives the public larger representation and much greater power in settlement of labor disputes than the present law." The crux of the Howell-Barkley bill comes in those disputes over questions of fundamental policy where a strike is threatened. The bill as written offers no final arbiter. It is said, in such extreme cases, as explained by a labor spokesman, the bill would set out of 1000 disputes. It is the thousands dispute, however, that the Administration is interested in. It is said that President Coolidge prefers to keep the Railroad Labor Board as it is, unless complete safeguards are given in the proposed legislation that the rights of the public will be assured in all extremities.

Mr. Cummins is understood to be working on an amendment to the Howell-Barkley bill giving the President power to hold an investigation when a railroad strike is threatened. If his amendment does not go too far the railroad brotherhoods, according to their spokesmen, are likely to accept it, with the result that the Railroad Labor Board would end its career. The brotherhoods charge that this board has discriminated against them and has caused differences instead of removing them.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNITY
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Common Interests of English-Speaking Peoples will be the general theme of six "Tuesday afternoon" to be held monthly at the Hotel Plaza beginning next week, when speakers of national and international prominence in music, law, sports, business, advertising, the stage and journalism will deliver addresses under the auspices of the New York chapter of the English-Speaking Union of the United States.

For delicious Hard Sauce, blend 1/2 cup Nucoa with 2 cups of Confectioner's sugar. Add 1 teaspoonful vanilla. Send for Recipes giving many new ways to use

Nucoa
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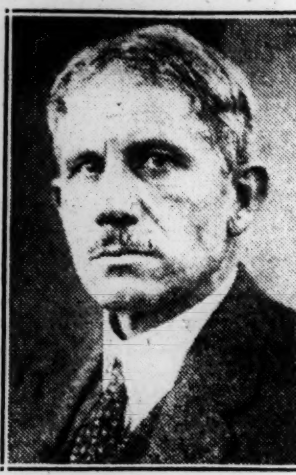
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Fancy Walnut Meats... lb. 65c
Our Own Mince Meat in pt. and qt. jars 45c & 75c
Florida Grapefruit... 4 for 25c
Florida Oranges... doz. 33c

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The Animals' Friend



JOHN B. BURNHAM

President of the American Game Protective Association, Which Convened Recently in New York and Passed Strong Resolutions in Favor of Constructive Conservation of All Wild Life. The Retention in Their Natural State of Such Forests and Swamps as May Be Found Necessary for Refugees and Wilderness Recreation Areas for Animals and Wild Fowl Was Especially Urged. Mr. Burnham in His Address Praised the Work of Several Wealthy Men in Establishing Game Preserves, Which Were in Effect Game Sanctuaries. Thus Welcoming That the Greatest Strides Toward Protecting the Nation's Wild Life Were Being Taken by the Sportsmen Themselves.

TEST OF BARGE LINE ASKED BY MR. WEEKS BEFORE MORE OUTLAY

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has asked the Rivers and Harbors Congress to await the outcome of the Mississippi Warrior Barge Line before insisting upon appropriations from the United States Congress for making inland streams navigable.

"If this demonstration proves a success, if the line proves a money maker," he said, "private capital will invest in that service and the Government will have demonstrated that money spent in developing a transportation facility has not been wasted." The line could then be sold to private operators and the money thus obtained used "to create conditions precedent to success on other streams." Mr. Weeks added that James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, favored having all inland waterways made navigable, saying that a bond issue for this purpose could be floated within 24 hours and the work begun at once. The cost, he declared, would be insignificant in comparison to the return to the public in reduced cost of transportation.

\$5000 AWARD GIVEN TO MRS. MacDOWELL

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Edward A. MacDowell, widow of the composer, was declared winner of the \$5000 award by the Pictorial Review to the American woman who made the most valuable contribution to the advancement of human welfare during 1923.

The award was based upon Mrs. MacDowell's establishment at Peterboro, N. H., of a colony to provide ideal working conditions for the artist. It will be presented to her at Los Angeles today.

Although several hundred women were recommended as candidates for the award only six besides Mrs. MacDowell were considered by the judges to have come within the scope of the award. They were: Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, Miss Grace Abbott, Mrs. Annie Jump Cannon, Judge Florence E. Allen, Mrs. Martha Berry, and Mrs. Margaret Sanger.

VON MALTZAN FOR DAWES PLAN

New German Ambassador
Expresses Pleasure at
His Appointment

By Wireless to the Monitor
BERLIN, Dec. 12.—In an interview with the American press, Baron Ago von Maltzan, who has been appointed German Ambassador to Washington as a successor to Dr. Otto Wiedefeld, declared that his arrival in Washington would be followed by the Dawes scheme and fundamental of the London Agreement. The relations between the United States and Germany, he said, were based on the Dawes scheme and the treaty between the two countries about to be ratified by the United States. In this connection he mentioned the names of Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassador, Brig. Gen. Dawes and Owen Young. This appointment, he added, was to him "not only a great honor, but also a source of deep satisfaction." Baron von Maltzan will leave for the United States in February as he wishes to take a short vacation beforehand. It is believed he will be replaced here as secretary in the Foreign Office by Dr. von Schubert, hitherto head of the Anglo-American section of the Foreign Office, who is well-known from his work in connection with the last London conference and drawing up the Anglo-German commercial treaty. Baron von Maltzan has been five years at the head of the Foreign Office, where he concluded the Rapallo Treaty. He belongs to one of the oldest families in Germany, which is also known as one of the most liberal minded among the aristocracy. The German press on the whole welcomes his appointment and declares that Germany could not have honored the United States more than by sending its highest Government official outside the Cabinet, as Ambassador to the United States.

BANKERS APPEAR CONFIDENT OVER NATION'S FUTURE

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Bankers from various parts of the country, composing the administrative committee of the American Bankers' Association, who are meeting here, express the greatest confidence in the general prosperity of the country, and, at the same time, note with satisfaction that there is a general desire to avoid over-expansion in business or commerce.

William E. Knox of New York, president of the association, summarized the views as follows: "The members of the administrative committee of the American Bankers' Association report a general confidence in the sound condition of the country with prospects favorable for expanding prosperity. A particularly encouraging sign is that they find this feeling of optimism is tempered by an attitude of moderation. The leaders of other periods of business expansion which finally became dominated by speculation resulting in an inevitable collapse have not been forgotten. If this attitude continues, we may look for a sustained era of well distributed prosperity which will benefit all classes in our country. The bankers, for their part, are committed to exert their influence on the side of sound, orderly business and industrial progress."

DRY MOVE IN MEXICO

MONTEREY, N. L., Mexico, Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence). Sunday closing of saloons, provided by state law, but not enforced for several years, has been proposed by Modesto B. Arreola, president of the city council, who also will insist that liquor dispensaries have no tables or chairs, and will only one drink to a customer, obliging him to retire immediately.

HAWAII COAST GUARD PATROL DRY LAW NEED, SAYS OFFICIAL

New England Internal Revenue Supervisor, After Survey, Asserts Islands Lack Adequate Agency to Check Operations of Rumrunners

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Dec. 8 (Staff Correspondence).—"Prohibition law enforcement in the Hawaiian Islands waits on the establishment of an efficient coast guard patrol," according to Joseph F. Timilty, Internal Revenue supervisor for New England. He declared that without this patrol Japanese okolehao, Chinese samshu and Canadian rum will continue to flow freely, a fact which reasonably cannot be cited by the wets as evidence that prohibition is nonenforceable in the islands. Mr. Timilty has completed a federal inspection of the islands. His recommendations to the Internal Revenue Department at Washington are expected to assist in an effort now being made by the Government to enforce prohibition in the Hawaiian Islands.

"Big Fellows" Escape
"Prohibition law enforcement in the five islands of Hawaii amounts today to little more than a gesture," Mr. Timilty told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The 12 federal officers are well known by the law breakers. The police are fairly efficient but their activities are confined largely to the pocket flash trade. They rarely get the big fellows." Misapprehension concerning the improvement in two years. This city is not dry. There is much work to be done to approach dryness, but the comparison is so favorable to law enforcement as to justify again of official opinion that within 20 years the drinking of intoxicants will be as relatively small as are other vices in proportion to population."

BRITISH DEBATE CAMPBELL CASE

Stanley Baldwin Refers to
Action Taken by Labor
Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Campbell case which proved so disastrous to the Labor Party in the last general elections has again come up. In this case, it will be recalled that the prosecution in the law court for sedition was withdrawn by the Labor Government under circumstances which the Conservatives claimed constituted political interference with justice.

In Parliament last night, Stanley Baldwin said that the late Government had issued instructions that no political prosecution should be directed by the Attorney-General without Cabinet sanction. He added that his own Government had withdrawn these instructions as "unconstitutional, subversive of the administration of justice and derogatory to the office of Attorney-General." These emphatic words were strongly protested by the Labor members present as suggesting that the late Government "did something different from what previous governments had done," and Mr. Baldwin undertook to consider this point. The question at issue concerns the independence of the Attorney-General, whose position as a member of the Cabinet was criticized on the ground that the chief law officer should not have anything to do with politics.

WORKER AND WAGE POLICY DISCUSSED

Opportunity for Promotion
Should Exist, Says Speaker

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The American Management Association's two-day convention has devoted its discussions largely to personal problems, including training of office employees and general clerical workers, standardization of office equipment, measurement and control of output and the field of office management.

Among the speakers were L. N. Dennison, superintendent of industrial training and training of the Travelers Insurance Company; Earl H. Morgan, employment manager of the Curtis Publishing Company; Henry C. Link, Lord & Taylor; Roger C. Stottin, credit department, National City Bank; M. B. Polson, assistant to the president of the Eastman Kodak Company, and H. L. Davis of the New York Telephone Company.

H. R. Bergen said: "There is a lower and an upper level of remuneration for each job, above or below which the wage would become too low or too high for the character of work performed." He asserted that the opportunity always should exist for promotion to the higher positions with better salaries. He showed charts depicting the character of job classifications employed by various organizations and outlined the benefits of job analysis, classification, salary standardization and adjustment. Opinions were expressed from the floor that when an employee was in a job from which there existed little or no chance of his rising, he should be so advised regardless of the resultant turn-over.

EGYPTIAN WATER SUPPLY STUDIED

Institution of Special Machinery for Control of the Nile Is Contemplated

By Special Cable
CAIRO, Dec. 12.—With the object of allaying Egyptian fears for their water supply as a result of the extension of Sudan irrigation, correspondence is now being exchanged between the British and Egyptian Governments concerning the institution of permanent machinery to control the Nile waters, as forecast in The Christian Science Monitor, and to settle possible future disputes regarding various river countries' priority claims to the water.

For some time the British favored the establishment of an international Nile control board embracing representatives of all the interested countries, namely, Egypt, Sudan, Uganda, Abyssinia, Kenya, possibly the Belgian Congo and the French Sudan. The functions of the board would be to insure that the Nile's waters were utilized to the greatest advantage and that no country undertakes schemes prejudicial to others. The British favor a neutral, possibly American, president of the board, from which appeal, if necessary, probably be to the League. The scheme for a board was endorsed by the Dupuis report of August, 1923, but has since lain dormant.

Misapprehension concerning the British ultimatum to Egypt has afforded opportunity for discussion of the whole future of Nile control, regarding which correspondence has lately been exchanged between the two governments.

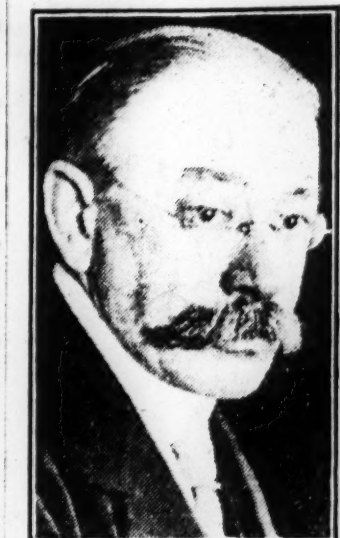
Publication of the correspondence is expected to reveal the first steps toward a settlement on the lines of an international control board.

LEAGUE IMPRESSES BRITISH MINISTER

Mr. Chamberlain Wins Favorable Opinion of Colleagues

By Special Cable
ROME, Dec. 12.—Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, who is leaving Rome today, took leave of his colleagues at yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Council of the League of Nations. He declared that he would return to England with even greater respect for the League, for he had now personally seen it work especially in those little problems which if unsettled might be great troubles to the world. He was particularly pleased to note "the good will, the mutual consideration and the business-like spirit" of the British Ambassador, Sir R. W. Graham, who took his place on the Council. Mr. Chamberlain's visit has been a great success. The impression of all those who approached him has been most favorable. He followed the work of the Council with the greatest attention, showing considerable interest in the manifold problems which were reviewed. In the meanwhile propaganda

To Sit on League Board



GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM
Former Attorney General of the United States Is Appointed American Member of the International Committee for the Codification of International Law

being carried on actively by Fanois Bey "behind the scenes" on behalf of Egypt has not been successful. In League circles, however, it is felt that once the British demands have been all accepted by the Egyptian Government, one particular demand, that dealing with the expansion of the irrigated regions, should be reconsidered.

It is suggested that a commission should be appointed composed of three members, namely, an Egyptian, a British, representing the Sudan, and a neutral, who shall act as chairman, to be nominated by the Council of the League. This commission should submit a report to the League which will then decide the matter. The Christian Science Monitor representative finds this view is shared by many foreign delegates now in Rome.

Mr. Wickersham Appointed

ROME, Dec. 12 (AP).—George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, has been appointed American member of the international committee which will study the codification of international law. He was named for this post at a private session of the council.

The president of the committee will be Dr. K. H. L. Hammarstrand, former Swedish Premier. A Mr. Hammarstrand just later he added to the committee, which will have 17 members.

Representatives of all the main world legal systems will meet at Geneva in the spring for a preliminary conference on procedure for the codification of international law. This undertaking was first suggested by the Swedish Foreign Minister, Baron Van Weydenburg, in a resolution introduced in the League of Nations assembly on Sept. 8, calling on the League Council to appoint a special commission of jurists to study the subject. Mr. Wickersham was a member of President Taft's Cabinet, 1909-13.

DEPUTIES FROM ALSACE RESIGN

Charge Attempts to Effect Changes in Provinces Are Blocked at Every Turn

By SISLEY HUBLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Deputies from the recovered provinces of Alsace-Lorraine have resigned from the commission in the Chamber because of the amendments which they presented to the project relative to the suppression of the commissariat general at Strasbourg have been rejected. The incident has considerable political significance. The assimilation of Alsace-Lorraine, assimilation of schools and introduction of French laws for German law, meets with opposition at every turn and the progress made is slow. The Government recently deposited a bill which would centralize Alsace-Lorraine services at Paris instead of permitting the provinces to be governed from Strasbourg. The recovered provinces are represented in the Chamber by 34 deputies. Two only belong to the Left, the rest being in the Opposition. In commission they brought forward a number of amendments, one by one they were rejected.

In the opinion of the representatives of the provinces amendments are absolutely necessary. Therefore they called a meeting of the whole group which approved this attitude. In a body the members resigned, sending a letter saying they were convinced that the majority, initiated in the problems connected with the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, had decided to settle complex and delicate questions, retaining the collaboration of interested deputies. Therefore they considered their presence in the commission incompatible with the future of their mandate and with profound emotion they decided to detach themselves from their responsibility.

The result of this step has been some sympathy with the Alsatian deputies and the whole question of governmental procedure is excitedly discussed.

COUNCIL APPROVES GERMAN BUDGET

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The federal budget for 1925, which was approved by the Federal Council yesterday, estimates ordinary expenditures at 5,000,000,000 marks and revenue at 5,000,000,000 marks. The extraordinary budget expenditure is estimated at 1,000,000,000 marks, with revenue of 1,000,000,000 marks. The war burden budget shows expenditures of 1,238,000,000 marks, of which 1,095,000,000 are for reparation. In addition to the 277,000,000 marks loan, a further sum of 1,500,000,000 marks to strengthen the country's finances was declared to be required.

E. T. Slattery Co.

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A gift of lasting quality!
**Roulet Stripe
Silk Stockings**

now at the
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The same finest grade of silk produced, the same number of inches of silk (20), the same number of strands to the inch (12). In this new 1.95—as in the old 2.50. All this, because Roulet Stripe celebrates its first anniversary with a greatly reduced cost of production, due to its phenomenal increase in sales in this, its first year. Difficult enough to keep sizes and colors complete at any time, Christmas shopping will fairly clean them out. So come soon.

Roulet Stockings (selling from the beginning at 2.50)

20 inches of finest, heavy 12-strand silk. Lisle feet and lisle 8-inch garter top. Between the silk and garter top the Roulet Stripe stands guard. Black, white and 19 colors. Formerly 2.50; new value price.

For the first time **1.95**

Roulet at 2.50

Over 4 inches more silk than at 1.95 brings the silk completely over the knee. A 4-inch double garter top of fine lisle; lisle feet. A newly designed member of the Roulet family never before offered. Black, white and 19 colors.

Roulet at 2.75

No sheer one appreciates why "silky" is the name of one of its colors. Yet economical because the only chiffon, we believe, protected from garter runs. Garter tops, heels, soles, lisle lined. Black and 12 colors.

Roulet at 3.25

The same as the 1.95 Roulet Stripe, except that it is all silk—heavy, close-woven, lustrous—from toe to toe (the tops and soles lisle lined for longer service). Black, white and 9 colors.

Enormously increasing sales alone make possible these additional values in Roulet (Roo-lay) Stripe!

E. T. Slattery Co.

THIS FAMOUS BOOK \$1.95 for BIRD LOVERS NOW ONLY

Written by a world foremost authority, Neltje Blanchan. Profusely illustrated with full-page plates in natural colors. A book that adds new enjoyment to the out-of-doors.

ARE you an intimate friend of the feathered folk whose cheery songs and fluting colors kindle your heart to the out-of-doors? Do you know the absorbing interest of bird-study? Have you ever spent happy days rambling through forest and field exploring the wonders of bird life and alert for the discovery of new and rare species?

The countryside becomes a new world to you when you know the birds and their ways. You will bring the army of nature-lovers whom bird study is at once an enjoyable recreation and a fascinating hobby. You will understand why such famous people as Theodore Roosevelt, John Burroughs, Henry Ford, Gene Stratton Porter, and others, with great wealth at their command, have found their happiest hours in the simple pleasures of nature-study. There is no more wholesome interest for children, or more companionable to the "brown paper" and child.

These and a thousand and one other curious phenomena of bird life are explained in this enthralling book—257 pages of fascinating information, illustrated with superb color plates that show you the birds in their natural colors and language the different varieties of birds are described so that you may readily identify them, and a wonderfully interesting account is given of the peculiar characteristics and habits of each. It is a book that will hold you fascinated, for as you read, you will find that each feathered friend has its own interesting personality and you will learn of marvels of bird life that you perhaps never suspected. You will be amazed at the wonderful way in which the world of the birds is organized—how each species has its own particular duties to perform in Nature's housekeeping, duties as distinct as a cook's from a chambermaid's.

Some birds have the task of keeping the air free from destructive insects; others take care of the foliage; others of the bark of trees; still others are assigned to house-keeping on the ground. Then there are birds that work in partnership with certain plants in the distribution of seed.

These and a thousand and one other curious phenomena of bird life are explained in this enthralling book—257 pages of fascinating information, illustrated with superb color plates that show you the birds in their natural colors and

their natural environment. Many of these illustrations were obtained from the National Association of Audubon Societies. There is also a color key for the ready identification of any bird you may see.

SENT TO YOU FOR A WEEK'S EXAMINATION

Thousands of men, women and children have been introduced to a new understanding of bird life by this famous book. Now a special offer is made so that you, too, may see how much it will add to your enjoyment of the out-of-doors. We are already bird-lovers, and you will find it the authoritative, carefully arranged book of reference you have always wanted. Or if you have as yet only a casual acquaintance with the birds, you will find it the key to a new world of absorbing interest.

This special offer brings you the "Bird Book" free and examine for 7 days before you decide whether you want to keep it. You need not pay a cent now. When the book arrives, enclose the special low price of only \$1.95, plus the few cents postage, with the postcard, with the understanding that your money will be refunded on return of the book. You can absolutely no risk in accepting this liberal invitation, so mail the coupon now. Address:

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SURVEY OF OUTDOOR FACILITIES FOR RECREATION WILL BE MADE

Broad Program for Development of National Resources Approved by Advisory Committee at Washington—Emphasis Placed on Protective Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A broad program for development of national resources with emphasis upon their recreational values was presented to the advisory committee of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation by its executive committee and approved at the closing session today.

The program provides for a Nation-wide survey of public lands and other facilities for outdoor recreation which will take two years to complete. It also embodies recommendations for protective legislation on oil pollution, wild fowl and game protection, administration of wild life in the national parks, and a general program of education to create a correct attitude of mind toward outdoor recreation as a social and economic influence.

The educational part of the program, it was set forth in the report of the executive committee as submitted by L. F. Knepp, secretary, transcends all others in importance. Besides the general education of the public in the various phases of national life bearing upon the subject, it was proposed that technical education necessary to develop proper leadership and executive management of recreational activities is a proper concern of American universities and colleges, and that social research in these lines should be included in the field for graduate work leading to a doctor's degree.

More Recreational Facilities
The executive committee urged enlargement of recreational facilities, especially adapted to the needs of the industrial worker and the rural population, upon which surveys will be made.

An important accomplishment of the conference, it was announced, was the drafting of a bill authorizing the President to establish national recreation areas. This measure has been approved by the heads of the General Land Office and the Forest Service. A suggestion for another measure which would "conserve inherent values for game production and recreation in the public domain" has also been submitted to the departments of the Interior and Agriculture, and the conference has gone on record as approving such legislation.

The report stated: "The initiation

of the survey of the recreational resources of the federal lands, now under way, is a constructive step of first importance and its completion will mark a new era in the administration and management of the public lands. It is not necessary, however, to await the results of this survey to determine the need for permanently preserving to the people of the United States the public lands chiefly valuable for purposes of outdoor recreation which are now subject to private appropriation or occupancy; nor the need for some form of regulation under which the 175,000,000 acres of unreserved and unappropriated public domain may be protected from forms of use destructive of its reasonable value for wild life production and of outdoor recreation."

Migratory Bird Bill
It was announced that a gift of \$30,700 has been made from an unnamed source to carry on the work of the conference.

In the field of specific legislation, the advisory council urged immediate action on the migratory bird refuge bill and the Alaska game law bill.

One of the most urgent problems with which the conference is concerned, it was said, is that of pollution and drainage of waterways. This, according to the report, "has attained the proportions of a double-barreled menace not only to natural beauty, to wild life and to recreation, but to public prosperity as well."

"In many cases," the report added, "it constituted a needless disregard of public welfare which should be checked by concerted action." It was recommended that two standing committees be formed to consider the problem.

Dr. George Bird Grinnell, president of the Boone and Crockett Club and past president of the Game Protection Association, a pioneer in the wild life conservation movement, in an address on "Game and Its Preservation," declared: "I am a firm believer that in the end the natural resources of our country will be saved." He placed emphasis upon the need for drastic legislation to protect migratory wild fowl, which under the existing treaty, he said, have greatly increased, but which are threatened by destruction of their food supply and nesting grounds by wholesale drainage projects.

MEMPHIS MUNICIPAL MARKETS NOW OPERATED PROFITABLY

Establishment Greatly Enlarges Production of Vegetables, Dairy Products, and Poultry, and Affords Mutual Benefit to Farmers and Buying Public

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence).—After experiments launched five years ago, entailing a total expenditure of perhaps \$500,000, Memphis finally has attained the objective in the successful establishment and profitable operation of a system of municipal markets.

The trucking industry for the year has shown an increase of nearly 30 per cent in production of vegetables, dairying and poultry raising has been made more profitable and the cost of living reduced materially. Lands, formerly idle in the county and country contiguous to the city, are more extensively and intensively cultivated. The truck gardener no longer must drive his wagon over the length and breadth of the city to market his products. Receipts of imported fruits and vegetables, milk, butter, poultry, eggs, beef and pork have indicated a heavy falling off. The consumption of homegrown and fresher food has increased in comparison.

Radical Change Wrought
Five years ago Memphis had one municipal market—a dilapidated, antebellum structure in Beale Street. This thoroughfare is to Memphis what the Bowery used to be to New York. The municipal market was situated on Front Street, in the amount of \$50,000 nearly 30 years ago, and bought this old building.

In 1919 a new mayor went into office, Rowlett Paine. After varied attempts, he succeeded in constructing the curb market, just opposite Forrest park, near the population center. This was made a retail market where, three days each week, the farmer could drive in and retail his products to the housewife, eliminating the house-to-house peddling method, which discouraged interest in the truck-gardening industry.

Next came the farmers' wholesale market, also municipally operated. This was situated on Front Street, in the center of the wholesale and commission houses. Next came a municipal retail market in the west wing of the city auditorium, a structure built with a \$2,000,000 bond issue. This new project provided an immediate demand, daily, for all the wholesale truck-farmer produced, and located within a stone's throw of the wholesale market.

The new municipal retail market is one of the finest food markets in the country, immaculate in white enamel and gray marble, perfect in appointments, equipped with the latest modern refrigeration, modern sanitation and with an hourly delivery of fresh meats and vegetables from cold storage.

Publicity Man Employed
A publicity man was employed. He prepared articles for the daily newspapers, describing the market, telling of the arrival of seasonable vegetables, fruits and fish. An appropriation of \$3000 a month was set aside for display advertising in the daily newspapers. Through were attracted to the new market, placing it upon a profitable basis of operation.

A vast storeroom in the basement of the auditorium, 100 feet in length, 25 feet wide and 50 feet high, was converted into a curing cellar for the storage of sweet potatoes. Next, a huge sausage grinder was installed with a capacity of two tons per hour. And then another great cold storage department for the hog and cattle raiser was installed.

Aid to Farm Women
Another innovation is a community lobby for the farmer's wife, operated under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher Association. There are lavatories, a nurse, a maid, and all the conveniences necessary for her free use. She may leave her baby and do her shopping at the department stores while her husband is marketing his products. Her purchases may be delivered to this community lobby. When she returns her mission has been completed with a minimum of expense and she has received comforts, safety and convenience without cost.

There are white-cap porters to assist women buyers in taking their purchases to the waiting automobile. There is a vast parking shed under knowledge of some of the men employed as public servants in Jersey City. They do not pay a liquor license, of course, but my theory is that they pay the equivalent, that is, graft. I maintain that crime is crime, whether wholesale or retail, and graft is graft, whether wholesale or retail.

In addition to the Jersey City saloon census, Mr. Wilson says he is compiling a list of places throughout Hudson County where his agents have purchased liquor within the last year, in addition to those places raided by the police and those padlocked by the authorities. He will suggest, he declares, that the grand jury attack this problem as a necessary attempt to put an effective stop to liquor smuggling into Hudson County.

Territory has been assigned to a number of churches by Mr. Wilson who cut up a map of the city, sending it to the pastor of the church with the request that he detail young men from his congregation to investigate every suspicious place within its boundaries. Some of the churches already have reported that the census taking has been started, and others are preparing to undertake the work.

"I am convinced," declared Mr. Wilson, "that liquor can be bought in practically every one of these old saloons. I know well enough it can be purchased in some, because men working with me have done so. If these saloons were closed, no incentive for landing bootleg liquor in Hudson County would be removed. They could not operate without the

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Radical Change Wrought
Five years ago Memphis had one municipal market—a dilapidated, antebellum structure in Beale Street. This thoroughfare is to Memphis what the Bowery used to be to New York. The municipal market was situated on Front Street, in the amount of \$50,000 nearly 30 years ago, and bought this old building.

In 1919 a new mayor went into office, Rowlett Paine. After varied attempts, he succeeded in constructing the curb market, just opposite Forrest park, near the population center. This was made a retail market where, three days each week, the farmer could drive in and retail his products to the housewife, eliminating the house-to-house peddling method, which discouraged interest in the truck-gardening industry.

Next came the farmers' wholesale market, also municipally operated. This was situated on Front Street, in the center of the wholesale and commission houses. Next came a municipal retail market in the west wing of the city auditorium, a structure built with a \$2,000,000 bond issue. This new project provided an immediate demand, daily, for all the wholesale truck-farmer produced, and located within a stone's throw of the wholesale market.

The new municipal retail market is one of the finest food markets in the country, immaculate in white enamel and gray marble, perfect in appointments, equipped with the latest modern refrigeration, modern sanitation and with an hourly delivery of fresh meats and vegetables from cold storage.

Publicity Man Employed
A publicity man was employed. He prepared articles for the daily newspapers, describing the market, telling of the arrival of seasonable vegetables, fruits and fish. An appropriation of \$3000 a month was set aside for display advertising in the daily newspapers. Through were attracted to the new market, placing it upon a profitable basis of operation.

A vast storeroom in the basement of the auditorium, 100 feet in length, 25 feet wide and 50 feet high, was converted into a curing cellar for the storage of sweet potatoes. Next, a huge sausage grinder was installed with a capacity of two tons per hour. And then another great cold storage department for the hog and cattle raiser was installed.

Aid to Farm Women
Another innovation is a community lobby for the farmer's wife, operated under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher Association. There are lavatories, a nurse, a maid, and all the conveniences necessary for her free use. She may leave her baby and do her shopping at the department stores while her husband is marketing his products. Her purchases may be delivered to this community lobby. When she returns her mission has been completed with a minimum of expense and she has received comforts, safety and convenience without cost.

There are white-cap porters to assist women buyers in taking their purchases to the waiting automobile. There is a vast parking shed under

which she may leave her car. There is no charge for this service. July and August are the busiest periods at the curb market. Last July 14, the peak day of the year, 207 truck farmers were there at daylight, their wagons loaded with vegetables. On Feb. 6, only 27 farmers took their stuff to the curb market. At the farmer's wholesale market last July 28 there arrived before dawn 217 native farmers, 412 Italian gardeners and 150 Negro farmers, chain stores, independent retailers and wholesale houses had their buyers there, and the farmer thus is enabled to return home that forenoon, where formerly he was unable to sell his stock until late in the night, and then possibly at a sacrifice.

\$76,000,000 PAID OSAGE INDIANS
Tribe's Rich Oil Holdings Bring Big Return During Last Five Years

PAWBUKA, Okla., Dec. 3 (Special Correspondence).—When the Government, as agent for the Osage Indians, offers at auction here on Dec. 18 oil leases covering 29,889.73 acres of tribal lands, interest of the bidders will center on several 160-acre tracts that lie within the famous Burbank field.

In 15 such sales have been conducted, the first having been held Nov. 9, 1918, when 21 quarter sections were disposed of to the highest bidders for a bonus of \$62,500, or an average of \$397 for each 160-acre lease. High prices were paid at many of the subsequent sales until the aggregate of the bonuses has reached \$53,000,000. It was the discovery of Burbank field that brought the record price in twenty-one quarter sections in that area have sold beyond the \$1,000,000 mark, the record having been reached when \$1,900,000 was paid for the privilege of operating a single 160-acre tract.

But the bonuses are not the only source of income for the 22,222 members of the Osage tribe—or their heirs—whose names appear on the tribal roll. For each operator of an Osage oil lease also pays a royalty of one-sixth of the oil produced when the wells on the tract average less than 100 barrels a day each. When the average is above 100 barrels a day, the royalty is one-fifth. The revenue derived by the Osages from this source has aggregated more than \$23,000,000. This amount, added to the \$53,000,000 of bonus money, makes a total of around \$76,000,000 credited to the tribe in 6½ years.

Although the surface of the Osage lands has been allotted to individual members of the tribe, the mineral rights are held in tribal trust, the income to be divided equally to each of the 22,222 "head rights," or names on the roll.

There are at present approximately 9200 oil wells in the Osage reservation, the production of the individual wells ranging from one to 2000 barrels a day. The aggregate production of the wells is averaging approximately 100,000 barrels a day, of which almost three-fourths is from the Burbank development.

ONTARIO LEADS WORLD IN CHEAP ELECTRICITY
TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence).—That a reduction would be made in the rates of hydroelectric power in rural districts was the information Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario

IDEAL OF SERVICE DECLARED SOLVER OF WORLD PROBLEMS

Roger Babson, in Address to Vocational Leaders, Pleads for "Integrity, Self-Control and Faith" as Fundamentals for Right Education

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 12 (Special).—Personal security, in fact everything worth while, both in and out of business, depends not on Congress nor the courts of the land, but upon spiritual forces, in the view of Roger W. Babson, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., economist and business expert, a speaker before the National Society for Vocational Education in session here this week. Mr. Babson amplified his views:

LOUISIANA PROJECTS VISITED BY FORESTERS

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence).—A large number of foresters representing a score of states in conference at New Orleans have held sessions at Bogalusa and Urania, La., where are located some of the greatest saw and paper mills in the world and where reforestation is being carried on successfully. The foresters visited one tract of 75,000 acres, on which 5,000,000 seedling pines, oaks, hickory, etc., are growing.

"Forty per cent of America's fine timber lands are in the south, and timber is going to be the south's gold mine of the future," Col. W. B. Greely told the conference. "The geographical location of the south makes it the logical source of timber supply for two-thirds of the United States. The variety of timber products that can be produced in the south—soft wood lumber, hardwood lumber, paper, naval stores and pulp, far exceeds the variety that can be produced anywhere else."

GIFT OF MOORING MAST TENDERED LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6 (Special Correspondence).—Brig.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the United States Air Service, has offered to donate a 100-foot mooring mast for aircraft to the Shenandoah or Los Angeles type, provided Louisville furnishes \$1000 to put it in place at Bowman Field, the official air field here.

When the aviation field at Camp Knox, 25 miles southwest of Louisville, was abandoned, the Government gave two huge hangars to the city and hundreds of citizens volunteered for a day's work in taking the hangars down and sending them to Bowman Field. The Government pays \$1 a year for its rental for army use. Mechanics and an army officer are stationed at Bowman Field, which is on the official U. S. Army airport.

TEXAS REPORTS LOSS IN TENANT FARMERS

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 6 (Special Correspondence).—Farm tenancy in Texas, said to be one of the most serious obstacles in the development of the State agriculturally, is rapidly decreasing, it is indicated by a report of C. W. Woodman, superintendent of the United States Farm Labor Bureau. Two thousand tenant farmers found rent land in Texas during the fall of 1923 through the bureau, Mr. Woodman reports, while for the fall of 1924 only 600 tenants were placed.

Breaking up of the large and fertile ranches of west Texas and sale of land at fair prices for farming is said to be responsible for a great reduction in the number of tenant farmers.

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IDEAL OF SERVICE DECLARED SOLVER OF WORLD PROBLEMS

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INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 12 (Special).—Personal security, in fact everything worth while, both in and out of business, depends not on Congress nor the courts of the land, but upon spiritual forces, in the view of Roger W. Babson, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., economist and business expert, a speaker before the National Society for Vocational Education in session here this week. Mr. Babson amplified his views:

The problem of the cost of living is a spiritual problem rather than an economic problem and can be solved only as people cease to be selfish and become imbued with the spirit of service. Business today is at the parting of the ways. Crops are good, wages are high and money is plentiful. Everyone who is willing to work is employed, the railroads are doing a good business and building is still very active. Yet many able men are fearful of the future.

Selfishness Condemned
What is the reason for this fear? I say it is due to the knowledge that a great mass of people have the wrong philosophy today. We become extravagant, careless and selfish during good times. We then forget God and have confidence in our strength; we seek profits rather than service and are interested in consuming rather than producing. Only a spiritual revival in Europe and America can make good times continue and straighten out the European tangle. Should we not recognize these facts when discussing vocational training?

True religion is to civilization what a compass is to a ship or a steering wheel to an automobile. Hence I urge business men to get behind the churches. They are pointing to the solution of the great problems facing us. Legislatures, colleges, labor unions, employers' associations and all these other things are mere shells of the egg. So I say that the need of the hour is not more houses or freight cars, nor more factories or ships, nor more legislation, education or banking facilities, but more spirituality. The industrial development of education should be developing of such qualities as integrity, self-control and faith which qualities are the products of true religion.

For the first time the society gave separate recognition to the difficult problem of industrial education in cities, particularly those west of the Alleghenies. The industrial education section took up the problem of communities of 25,000 to 100,000 population. There was feeling that special attention must be given to the type of vocational education

In these communities, minimizing the tendency to higher per capita costs.

Elastic System Favored
A plea for an elastic system of vocational education was made by R. O. Small, vocational director for Massachusetts, who said a different experiment in this direction was proceeding in every state of the Union, all tending to the same objective—fitting the individual to his work. Dr. David Snedden, director of vocational education at Columbia University, addressing a session of state officials with the federal vocational board, declared the high school is failing in its purpose, devoting its efforts too largely to training for college, although only one-third of its graduates matriculate at higher institutions. He advocated a definite line of clearing the existing laws of secondary education, professional and nonprofessional, and extension of part-time schools.

At the closing session of the convention of the National Association of State Directors of Vocational Education, held prior to the meeting of the federal board, J. B. Hobdy of Alabama, former vice-president, was elected president, to succeed C. A. Fulmer of Nebraska. T. J. Trindle of Connecticut and Z. M. Smith of Indiana were elected vice-president and secretary, respectively.

ALIENS STILL BARRED FROM GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Aliens are still barred from entering Great Britain by the third reading in the House of Commons today of the expiring law of continuance bill. A Labor amendment to omit the Aliens Restriction Amendment Act of 1919 from the bill was defeated by a vote of 175 to 37. The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, speaking against the amendment, said: "I am not prepared at the present time, with something like 1,000,000 unemployed in this country, to allow aliens, under any circumstances, to come here and seek work."

1925 LICENSE PLATES HELD UP

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 12.—Michigan automobile license plates for 1924 will be recognized in Pennsylvania for several weeks after Jan. 1, the state highway department announces. Legislation pending in Michigan, the department explained, made it necessary for the authorities of that State to defer issuing 1925 plates until Feb. 15 or March 1.

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Mabel MacAdoo, New York City.
Ellen Gordon, New York City.
Dora Belle Smith, Richmond, Calif.
The following were from Westworth Institute, Department of Printing: John E. Mansfield, Hugo John, Paul A. Palm, Stuart R. Johnson, Michael Leonard, Harold Ellis, Henry J. Bulens, Lester E. Richardson, William J. Brown, Leonard Rickford, Robert J. Kendall, Raymond J. Noll, Leonard C. Mort, Lee Strickland, George Strickland, Reginald H. Oliver, Richard Luce, Henry W. Noll, Hubert J. Foley, William M. Keefe, Robert J. Crossley, Howard E. Gould, George W. Giles, Elmer L. Anderson, Philip B. Dodge, Gregory A. Kilian, Robert J. Amos, Walter A. Rollins, William F. Hamner, Arthur W. Cooper, James T. Garret, Joseph C. Cook, Frank W. Price Jr. and Frank E. Mayo.

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Lecturer Says Oxford Women's Colleges Lack Research Funds

Carnegie Bequests Tied Up Geographically—Cambridge Food Research Board Active

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 30. Speaking recently at a meeting of the London Society for Women's Service, Dr. Dorothy Wrinch, a member of the National Union of Scientific Workers, and an authority on the Einstein theory, said the position of scientific research in a recognized profession was in a difficult condition in Great Britain. It did not rank as a profession in itself, but usually linked up with some other profession, such as teaching, and it was a difficult question how far this combination should be permitted.

Endowments for women in post-graduate research work were not any too liberal in England. The Department of Industrial and Scientific Research, instituted in 1919, gave maintenance grants to students, and there were also certain college endowments, especially at Girton, where, in 1919, Sir Alfred Yarrow gave £20,000 for training women in research work, this bequest to be used up in 20 years.

Oxford Women's Colleges Poor. Girton also has a science fellowship of its own, open to women of any nationality or university. The Oxford women's colleges, however, are notoriously poor in this respect, the speaker knowing of only one such endowment there at present. There were also the 1851 exhibition funds which gave quite valuable studentships to men and women equally for research, and the Carnegie bequests, which, however, were tied up rather geographically.

After the training period was over, and the research student became launched on the world, the problem of getting an economic wage was quite a difficult one. Both the Ministry of Health and the Air Ministry had set up various research departments, but the number of students involved was very small in comparison with the problems to be tackled, and the economic opportunities were very poor in comparison with the administrative departments of these bodies. With the advent of the department of industrial and scientific research, however, some fresh avenues had recently appeared in the shape of research departments set up by various trades.

Research Boards Set Up. Various Government research boards had also been recently set up in this country. On the food investigation board, at Cambridge, for instance, quite a number of women were employed. Already the Minis-

try of Agriculture employed a number of women on its research committees, and at Rothamstead University a number of women were now working on various research problems.

Teaching, in connection with research, also promised fairly lucrative employment, especially in boys' schools, which today possessed very excellent laboratories, as at Mill Hill, London, which was notorious for its wireless capabilities, and where the natural science teaching was quite remarkable. Girls' schools in Great Britain, however, were not

nearly so well equipped. Indeed they were 20 years behind the boys' schools in this respect. As soon as adequate accommodation for natural science laboratories became established in girls' schools, the right type of woman would be attracted to these schools, and another avenue of employment would be secured, which would have an important effect upon the whole profession of research.

The special contribution of the scientific worker to better international understanding was urged by Dr. Wrinch, who deplored the action of the recent International Scientific Congress at Toronto, convened under the auspices of the International research council subcommittee of the League of Nations, in its refusal to admit any country not a member of the League of Nations. Science was obviously more international in its outlook than other pursuits, and now that the world was at peace, the importance of international scientific co-operation could not be too highly estimated.

An Engineer Who Plays Tunes on His Locomotive Whistle

Philadelphia Special Correspondence

BILL WARDOFF, the musical engineer, plays tunes on his locomotive whistle. He amuses himself and the countryside by playing his favorite melodies on his "one reed steam organ."

Any quiet day if you happen to be traveling across New Jersey on the White Horse pike, that speedway to the sea between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, you may hear Bill. Like a lone minstrel he thunders over the Jersey flats, playing at almost any time of day, but particularly toward sunset. Then, as he hears the Camden roundhouse and

playing the violin and piano. Often he fills in on the Audubon brass band.

For a long time the Reading Railway officials did not feel enthusiastic over Bill's transportation tunes. From time to time they issued orders forbidding him to play. But the orders failed to silence Bill. Quiet for a few days, he soon would be heard again just as the country folks began to wonder if he was on a different run. In ancient days the minstrels followed their calling for the coins that were tossed their way, as well as for the love of music. Not so Wardoff. He enjoys playing because it gives others pleasure to hear such an unusual thing as a steam locomotive giving off melodious hymns or some of the best known popular airs. School children, villagers, track laborers and all the isolated dwellers in small New Jersey farms have learned to wait for the sound of his whistle. His run is so arranged that he returns from Atlantic City in the dusk of the evening.

"All he uses is the whistle rope on a single tube steam valve," fellow engineers declare. "As to those orders stopping him, the trouble comes of Bill's having too many imitators. Every engineer on the Audubon line makes a steam whistle play tunes. And Bill's the only one that can."

"It only requires an ear for music and a little patience," said Wardoff. "It took me some time to get the hang of it, but by keeping at it I finally was able to tout out a tune. Now I hardly ever whistle without putting a sharp or flat in somewhere."

Wardoff laughed. He laughs in a manner that makes everyone near him feel the same way. Always popular with his fellow workmen, he is the best known engineer on the division.

Home and a Marine. "I used to be on the Cape May run," he resumed. "During the war I'd go by the marines' barracks early in the morning and usually I'd give them a tune. Worked out a sort of routine for them, too. They liked my 'Home Sweet Home' and gave me a cheer every time I played it."

The engineer looked at his fireman, Charles "Shorty" Reale. "Shall I tell about that Marine that went home, Shorty?" he asked. "There was a young chap in the barracks down there whose parents lived in West Philadelphia," Wardoff began. "He used to get leave every Saturday and run up to Philadelphia, but after washing up at home he would dash out and spend his whole 24 hours with the boys. It nearly broke his mother's heart, but week after week he kept it up."

"One frosty morning I came by and here was this chap on sentry duty. It was a bitter cold day. I



Bill Wardoff Tunes Locomotive 568 for a Concert on His Run Between Camden and Atlantic City on the Reading Railway. "Home, Sweet Home" Is His Favorite Piece, But He Plays Hymns as Well.

Port Sudan, Rising Red Sea Town

By EDWARD E. LONG

Special Correspondence

BY REASON of its association with the recent disturbance in the Sudan, necessitating the dispatch of British vessels-of-war thereto, Port Sudan has figured prominently in the news of late. This form of notoriety the port is not anxious to achieve, but there is every reason why it should be heard of a great deal in the future. It is at the present time the rising port of the Red Sea, and bids fair soon to out-distance all competitors.

It was the conquest of the Sudan by Lord Kitchener in the year 1898 which called Port Sudan into being. The opening up of the Sudan by railway, which followed the conquest, made possible a speedy agricultural and commercial development. Nubian operations brought millions of acres into cultivation, and this naturally gave a great impetus to one of the Sudan's greatest industries—that of raising sheep, cattle, and goats. Cotton-growing schemes were fostered by the British Government, and with great success; such crops as wheat, maize, and oil-seeds were greatly extended, and the collection of gum arabic, Sudan's chief export, was enormously facilitated.

All this called for a port of outlet on the Red Sea, and rail communications between this and the Cairo-Omdurman line. The only port existing was that of Suakin, which had existed from time immemorial, and with its badly-built houses, narrow, winding streets and lack of any modern improvements, was little fitted to serve the needs of a modern up-to-date port. Moreover, the navigation of the port was rendered extremely difficult and dangerous by day and almost impossible by night, owing to the coral reefs near the entrance.

It was decided to examine the coast-line and discover whether a natural and more adaptable harbor could be found. Charts of the Red Sea coast indicated the existence of a large, natural harbor, 2 1/2 miles south of Suakin. It was known in Arabic as Sheikh el Barghut; no reefs were in the neighborhood, the inlet was a wide one, and the formation of the harbor was such as would permit the entry of vessels of considerable tonnage, and enable them to take up berths easily and with safety.

A commission was appointed to

consider the rival claims of Suakin and Sheikh el Barghut, and it reported finally in favor of the latter. This was in 1904. In the meantime, a branch line of railway had been built from the main Omdurman-Cairo line to Suakin, and until the new port had been constructed, the rapidly-expanding trade of the Sudan was handled in the best manner possible at Suakin.

In April, 1909, the Khedive of Egypt opened the new harbor of Port Sudan—one of the best-equipped in the world. Every modern contrivance for lifting and handling cargo was installed, including a steam floating crane, available for raising weights up to 60 tons; docks and workshops were built, equipped with electrically-driven machinery for executing repairs, a rolling mill, bridge, slipway, and the town, harbor and quays were lit with electricity. The harbor itself has an entrance of two cables' width, is well protected from all winds, and affords excellent anchorage; its safety is attested by the fact that 60 per cent of the vessels which call at Port Sudan arrive there at night and are berthed at once. The maximum annual variation of its waters is three feet, the rise and fall being due almost entirely to barometric causes, combined with the semi-annual raising and lowering of the whole body of the Red Sea.

The port was a success from the start. In the first year of its career it was visited by shipping to the extent of 250,000 tons, and five years later this had doubled. The normal

current of trade was diverted by the war, but the port proved a valuable acquisition to the cause of the Allies, and was used largely in connection with the operations against the Turks in Arabia. Now it is rapidly forging ahead once more, the success which has attended cotton growing in the Sudan is contributing largely to its prosperity, and it is developing as a coaling station to such an extent that it may well be in the near future a serious competitor of Port Said, Portin and Aden. Moreover, several of the leading lines to the East have recognized it as a port of call. Linked as it is by railway with Central Sudan, via Suakin, it affords an excellent means of entry into and exit from that vast country, its far-reaching cotton plantations, fields of waving sugar-cane, long stretches of cultivated fiber plants and vast areas of papyrus grass (which one day the paper manufacturer will discover), its fascinating flora and fauna, its wonderful winter climate, and last but by no means least, its noble river, threading its way from the land of the Pharaohs to the mighty lakes of the equatorial regions of Central Africa—the Nile!

Orders to Stop. It isn't just his locomotive siren that Bill Wardoff plays. Long before he learned to coax tunes from a brass-lunged steam valve Bill was playing the violin.

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reached up for the rope and started in on "Home Sweet Home." When his relief came up he found the marine crumpled up in the snow, crying. Well, when he got back to headquarters the kid went right to the commandant and asked for a 24-hour leave. He told the commanding officer he wanted to go home and see his mother. "Take 48," said the latter, and the boy did. And the kid packed his kit and went straight home where he spent every minute of the time with his father and mother. After that he was a real son when he got home on leave. "I found out the story some time after the war was over and the father looked me up out at Audubon. He thanked me and brought along a beautiful lamp for the parlor, said he wanted to express his thanks for what my little time did that cold January morning."

"Whistling Bill's" notes can be heard for nearly 10 miles on a quiet night. Often on Sunday mornings Bill plays a hymn while chugging past a church. "Is My Name Written There?" is a favorite of his.

A Tune for the Yard Master. "That was a good one on George Maddon," he resumed, winking at his fireman. "George is our yard master at Albion. One night the old boy had a big spread on at his home which adjoins our tracks. Some sort of festival in the Maddon home, and beefsteak, one of George's favorite specialties, was the order."

"The whole family, George, his two little girls, wife and young George, the son, were seated at the table. Just then I happened by. 'Let's give George a little tune,' I suggested to Shorty and started in. As the first note reached the Maddon dining room George Junior leaped to his feet. 'There he goes!' he shouted, and dashed for the door to see us pass. As he did so a button caught in the tablecloth, the cloth, dishes, and worst of all, the beefsteak, crashed to the floor."

No. 568, a grimy old veteran of the steel trail, is Bill's favorite mount. It is an Atlantic-type engine, one of the kind that the Philadelphia and Reading lines uses on their short runs.

"Shall I give a good old wagon," "Whistling Bill" declared, chucking nimbly up to his seat in the cab. "Has a nice tune for you, too. Want to hear it? 'Come on here—when I get out in the country a bit I'll tear off a song for you."

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STEEL INDUSTRY IN MOVE TO BAN 'NOISY RIVETER'

Leaders Asked to Aid in
Finding Solution—May
Use Welding Process

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Definite steps toward banishing for all time the rat-a-tat-tat of the pneumatic steel riveting machine used in building construction, taken by the American Institute of Steel Construction, with the possibility of a modern welding process taking the place of the noisy machine-gun riveter, are the latest developments in the anti-noise crusade.

Directors of the institute after reviewing evidence which labeled the steel-riveting machine a "noise menace," passed the following resolution unanimously at their recent French Lick Spring (Indiana) convention:

"Resolved—That The Christian Science Monitor be advised that the board of directors of the American Institute of Steel Construction are in sympathy with the efforts of The Christian Science Monitor and will recommend to its membership their fullest co-operation in accomplishing the results desired."

"Big Business" Complains
The institute is composed of more than 150 leading fabricators of structural steel in the United States and Canada, more than 25 cities in both these countries, having, it is said, adopted the institute's standard specifications as part of their building code. It represents the American steel industry between the rolling mills and the public.

Charles F. Abbott, president of the institute, prompted by a desire to help eliminate the present noisy machine (if possible), was responsible for placing the "noise" problem before the convention. He decided to do, following an interview with a representative of this paper.

The crusade against the "steel riveter" is the result of a flood of complaints from tenants in office buildings situated in congested zones of large business centers.

Labor Expresses Itself
Labor has joined the ranks of business and professional men protesting against the noisy steel riveting machine being used in congested commercial centers here. With this added interest in the matter anti-noise advocates see some hope.

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, speaks clearly on the matter. He says:

"There should be no compromise in the matter of the hours for operating a pneumatic riveting machine. The present riveter is a nuisance; it drives many persons to distraction and disturbs meetings, public and private, sometimes to the point of breaking them up."

"There must be some way to substitute a noiseless piece of machinery for the present nerve-racking tool used in steel building construction. We are ready right now for a noiseless device. It can be developed, because the urgent necessity for it has arisen. We have outgrown the noisy riveter, just as it outgrew and superseded the former hand-operated riveter."

"If anybody says it can't be done, I say emphatically it can be done, as there no longer is anything impossible of accomplishment in the way of necessities. All that is needed is the right attitude of co-operation to relieve the public of horrible and unnecessary noises which effect a great economic loss to New York and other cities as people are distracted from their work and recreation."

Dr. Monaghan's Views
"The present tool is just as hard on the men who operate it as on the public that is tortured by the din and clatter. Think what it means to handle one of those things by the hour! And while stopping those noises, I say all unnecessary noises should be attacked and put down, as New York City is entirely too turbulent as the result of noises that ought to be controlled."

Noise is the price New York pays for her pre-eminence, declared Dr. Monaghan.

Pennsylvania Official Assails Noisy Riveters

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 11.—MEMBER of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, commenting on the disquieting racket caused throughout the United States and other countries by the present "out-of-date" pneumatic riveter, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I am convinced that if this matter were taken up widely, with the realization that the public has about reached the limit of its endurance with regard to unnecessary noises, something might result from it."

"My own opinion is that, no matter how expensive or troublesome it may be for contractors of buildings to avoid the terrific noises now made by the riveting 'guns,' they should be compelled to incur that expense."

Frank J. Monaghan, Commissioner of Health, "If such a device as a noiseless pneumatic riveter were to be had, you may rest assured that it would be one of its warmest advocates, but, up to the present time, I am informed that nothing of the sort is on the market," said Dr. Monaghan.

The head of the department of health observed that during the recent erection of the new Court House directly opposite the building housing the health officials, the pneumatic riveter was pounding their staccato din through many long weeks, much to the annoyance of everybody. "But," it was pointed out, "we managed to survive it all. It constitutes a necessary noise until a noiseless riveter takes the place of the present machine."

"Would those people who complain about the riveters go so far, just because they are annoyed by the racket, as to have steel building construction in New York City stopped?" queried Dr. Monaghan. "Why, this is the greatest and most active city in the world, and we have to build skyscrapers as quickly as possible in order to take care of the demand for office and other space."

Opposes Limited Hours
"Somebody has drawn attention to an electric stationary riveting machine which is said to operate noiselessly, although hardly in its present form portable enough for use on steel buildings. It has also been said that a specially constructed hydraulic press might be devised to replace the present tool. Very good, I say, but in the meantime the noisy riveter is all we have to run steel buildings up with. I certainly wish the noiseless instrument were here, in which event it would be easy enough to restrict the present tool's use."

To Lee H. Miller, of Cleveland, chief engineer of the American Institute of Steel Construction, the elimination of noise should be one of the progressive accomplishments of the industry. The answer, according to Mr. Miller, lies either with welding or the adoption of the hydraulic riveter that acts in the nature of a powerful single squeeze, rather than a succession of blows, which is responsible for the disturbance. At present importability and cost are considered obstructive factors, but he sees no reason why these obstacles cannot be overcome.

ELIAS TO REPRESENT MEXICO IN NEW YORK

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 12.—Arturo Elias, brother of President Calles of Mexico, was here today en route to New York to take charge of the Mexican Consulate there as well as the post of Minister of Finance of the Mexican Government.

Don Arturo is the senior member of the Mexican diplomatic corps in point of service, having served 34 consecutive years as consul for his country in various American cities. He explained the difference between his name and that of his brother by saying President Calles when young adopted his mother's family name, Calles, the original family name being Elias. The practice is legal and common in Mexico.

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B. C. PAL VOICES NEEDS OF INDIA

Speaker Calls the Plinth of
Indian Social Structure
Same as European

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Bepin Chandra Pal of Calcutta was for many years one of the leading Indian Nationalists. He was a vehement extremist at a time when C. R. Das was unknown, and up to the end of 1920 remained a leading figure in Congress circles. Since then he has come to the conclusion that neither Mr. Gandhi's cult of Non-Cooperation, nor Mr. Das' policy of violent obstruction offers India any chance of securing self-government. The possibility of which must depend on British co-operation and British conviction that the step is a wise one for the interests of India's inarticulate millions. Mr. Pal is a courageous Indian politician, who has declined to withdraw his opinions, despite the utmost pressure from the Swarajists.

Recently Mr. Pal lectured at the Calcutta Rotary Club on the thesis that there is no fundamental difference in the characteristics of European and Indian peoples. The East, he said, could not be taken as one unit, while the West, on the whole, could. India had an individuality of its own, different from China, Japan, or other eastern countries. There were close affinities between Europeans and Indians. Nations were divided from one another by three characteristics—physiological, psychological, and psychometrical. In these qualities, as well as in linguistic characteristics, Indians much resembled Europeans. Fundamentally, the plinth and foundation of the Indian social structure was the same as that of Europe. Most of the differences between Englishmen and Indians were due to ignorance of each other's language, and nothing more. For instance, when he landed at Marseilles for the first time, he was ignorant of French, and was surrounded by porters who wanted to take him in different directions. He thought they were rogues trying to rob him, but on arriving in England he had no such fears, because he knew English and had a good knowledge of English traditions, habits, and customs. Mr. Pal added:

"The East has met the West. You are here, and we cannot send you out. You cannot remove us from the face of India. You cannot colonize India as you have done other parts of the world; so you must make up your mind to live with us, and together we must find a way to reconcile your interests with our interests, both political and economic, and to live together as citizens of one common state, helping each other in life, business, and culture, and co-operating with each other in the service of the universal humanity to which we both belong."

Mr. Pal's views have often been expressed by him in the columns of his paper, the *Benares*. In the discussion which followed the view was freely expressed that the amazing diversities of language and dialect in India necessarily made English the lingua franca of India.

ONTARIO'S MINERAL INCREASE

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence)—A 14 per cent increase in Ontario's metalliferous production is shown in a report of the department of Mines. Production for the first nine months exceeded valuation that of the corresponding period in 1923 by \$4,407,740. "The output of gold is the greatest in Ontario's history," states the report, "indicating a production for the full year closely approximating \$25,000,000."

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Jazz Is Proving Educational Boon

More Than 200 Students Play
Way Through University
of Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The lofty scorn with which the authorities of the University of Michigan have looked upon jazz music is yielding to something more than toleration, and some of the scholarly dignitaries who have gone in to scoff at its cacophonous harmonies have gone out to praise it.

There is still to be noted a somewhat pronounced reluctance to adding a course in modern scoring to the music department, but the harsh words which have been its daily portion have been silenced. Jazz, it has been found, has a definite value to education.

Following an unofficial survey, in fact, jazz playing has been elevated to a secure position along with waiting on tables, tending furnaces, shoveling snow, etc., for more than 200 students are working their way through college here by playing for social affairs. Thirty-five orchestras with regular schedules now regale the student body.

BIG GAME PRESERVE FOR LONG ISLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Thousands of wild ducks, pheasants, deer and other game are expected to find a sanctuary in the new Deer Range Park, a 1500-acre tract on the Great South Bay East of Islip, L. I., which has just been acquired by the State of New York through the Long Island State Park Commission.

The property, known as the George D. Taylor estate, includes about one-third salt meadow, and with its fresh water springs, ditches and creeks is unusually adapted for water fowl and other wild life. It is located six miles north of the State Park on Fire Island across the Great South Bay. Above it lies an uncultivated 1000-acre wooded tract.

The park will become the headquarters for the field work of the Long Island Park Commission. Eventually a nursery for trees will be established as well as the game preserve feature, which will be developed to include buffalo and elk. Besides a large central mansion there are extensive stables and outbuildings as well as nearly three miles of water front. On the estate is an oak forest of more than 50 years' growth.

NEBRASKA FREE OF DEBT

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 4 (Special)

—George W. Marsh, state auditor, has filed with the Governor a statement showing that the state of Nebraska owes not a dollar of bonded indebtedness, but is in possession of money and properties worth in excess of \$46,000,000.

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CHEAP HELIUM NOW FORECAST

Admiral Moffett Tells Oil
Men Cost of \$50 Per 1000
Cubic Feet Can Be Cut

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 12 (AP)—Helium, produced at an initial cost of \$500 per 1000 cubic feet, can now be made at \$50, and could be further reduced \$5 or \$10 per 1000 feet in cost under favorable conditions, Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, chief of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, said in a paper prepared for delivery before the closing session of the American Petroleum Institute.

Helium, he said, was instrumental in saving the Shenandoah when she broke from her mooring mast at Lakehurst about a year ago. Its aged, and otherwise badly battered, ship was safely brought back.

The paper outlined Admiral Moffett's vision of commercial airship transportation. The following routes, from New York, he said, are practicable:

To London via Halifax or the Azores; to Panama via Porto Rico or Havana; to Panama to all points on the east coast of South America, and to the east coast of South America via Porto Rico and Trinidad.

"Further developments," he said, "will take airships to the broad expanse of the Pacific from California to Hawaii, to Guam, to the Philippines, to Asia and to Australia."

"There will develop on the oil and gas companies the absolute requirement of conservation of helium-bearing natural gas; the furnishing of a steady and sufficient supply of this gas; the co-operation with the liquefaction industry in extraction of the helium; and the consumption of the natural gas after the helium has been extracted."

"Helium occurs in all parts of the universe, in the atmosphere of the sun; surrounding the stars, in radioactive metals and ores, volcanic gases and rocks; in our own atmosphere; the gases evolved from mineral waters; and lastly, but most important in natural gas. However, the percentage present is too small to warrant commercial production in any of these localities except that of natural gas."

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Musical Events—News of Art—In the Theaters

Music News and Reviews

Rudolph Ganz Soloist
With Detroit Symphony

DETROIT, Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The program of the 10th pair of symphony concerts, given Dec. 4 and 5, follows:

Beethoven, First Symphony, Concerto
Tchaikovsky, Suite, "Through the Looking-Glass"
Franz, "Symphonies" Variations for Piano and Orchestra

Beethoven in C major for nearly an hour, but what an hour! It is four years since we have had the First Symphony. That is too long a lapse. Like enriched chamber music, it moves onward; tentative, restrained, yet pregnant with that emotional greatness which comes into being in the later symphonies. Mr. Gabrielovitch gave it with a regard for its Haydnian quality, and by his letting the sincere beauty of the work speak for itself, it came forth untouched by the hand of time. Passing from the symphony to the First Concerto for piano and orchestra was but a step, which with another than a Rudolph Ganz might have proved less fortunate. Here was Beethoven in a more energetic mood, using more dramatic treatment and expressing himself through the piano as well. With Mr. Ganz, it was Beethoven we were hearing, not Ganz. He is that kind of artist, and what a treat! It was a real pleasure to appreciate the pianist alone when he stepped out and, with due regard for the master, gave cadenzas of his own workmanship, and very good they were, too, bringing in the personal touch properly and in good taste.

A sharp contrast came with Deems Taylor's Suite, which was played for the first time in Detroit. The reviewer confesses to a predisposition in favor of anything pertaining to "Alice." However, the suite was considered as impartially as possible. Even without program notes, the music would still be deliciously whimsical. The first two pieces of the suite are better music than the "Looking-Glass Insects" and "The White Knight," but the extended recapitulation at the close is so flavored with the first mood that one is brought back to the serious contemplation of childhood's graceful loveliness. Mr. Taylor has certainly done something for American music in this and in his other music. Mr. Ganz and the orchestra closed the program with the César Franck Variations and played them with a fine feeling of spontaneity and personal unanimity. Mr. Ganz is first the musician and then the pianist, and so has developed his virtuosity to fulfill his musical demands—something much in the order of things in these days of cultivated personality; consequently, it is doubtful if Franck himself could have desired more for his work than it received of the hands of the pianist and the orchestra thus inspired. B. K. W.

who had risen to their feet, heartily joined. The beautiful Franck symphony was accorded, in its turn, an admirable rendition. Arthur Shepherd's "Overture to a Drama," a spirited and effective work, again brought an ovation to a composer "present in person," as the movie billboards have it. Mr. Shepherd is the assistant conductor of our orchestra. Whether the applause which followed Vincent d'Indy's "La Quête de Dieu" was meant chiefly for the uncommonly brilliant playing of the orchestra, or for the work itself, we are, of course, unable to say. But, from various remarks heard after the performance, we suspect it was the former. For ourselves, however, the piece seemed nobly planned and touched with a real splendor of utterance. The orchestration is most certainly and undeniably superb. J. H. R.

Eichheim Conducts His
"Oriental Impressions"

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Henry Eichheim's "Oriental Impressions," faithful transcriptions of the music of Korea, Siam, China and Japan, had their first performances here under the composer's direction at the third pair of symphony concerts last Friday and Sunday. A Chinese quarter, as old as the city itself, has long since been in the hands of Alfred Hertz, who gave excellent readings of the Brahms D-major symphony and the "Francesca da Rimini" fantasia of Tchaikovsky.

The balance of the program was in the hands of Alfred Hertz, who gave excellent readings of the Brahms D-major symphony and the "Francesca da Rimini" fantasia of Tchaikovsky. The orchestra was heard in the Civic Auditorium, at the second municipal "Pop" with the usual crowded hall. The soloist, Eva Gauthier, evoked moderate applause with her singing of Ravel's "Kaddish" and "The Eternal Raima." Bathing in the "Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes" and the Russian aria, "Una voce poco fa." The orchestral offerings were Tchaikovsky's fifth symphony and Deems Taylor's "Through the Looking Glass." The Chamber Music Society, at its second concert on Nov. 25, introduced Felix Salmond as guest artist. The cellist had an acclamatory welcome after his admirable reading of the Brahms sonata with Ellen Edwards. The orchestra, at its second concert on Nov. 25, introduced Felix Salmond as guest artist. The cellist had an acclamatory welcome after his admirable reading of the Brahms sonata with Ellen Edwards. The orchestra, at its second concert on Nov. 25, introduced Felix Salmond as guest artist. The cellist had an acclamatory welcome after his admirable reading of the Brahms sonata with Ellen Edwards.

Some London Recitals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Nov. 28. Performances of Bach's music have been so frequent of late as to attract comment. The latest Bach recital was given by the violinist, Adila Fachiri (née d'Arany), at Wigmore Hall on Nov. 22, assisted by Bertram J. Harrison and a string orchestra. She played the Concertos in A minor and E major, the Sonata in G minor for violin alone, and the Sonata in C minor for violin and piano. Her broad, serious style, which she brought to the interpretation of Bach, in the A minor concerto, and again in the unaccompanied sonata she showed that she had developed. Her reading of the concerto lifted it above the out and dried elements that lurk in the music and her conception and execution of the sonata, though a little over-free, was vital. Her bowing is very good, particularly in close staccato. Where she left a sense of disappointment was at the endings of movements. Just as she seemed about to push home a tremendous cadence the power fell away like a spent wave. Walter Gieseking's recital at Aeolian Hall on Nov. 21 was second to none as an exposition of the pure arts of music and piano playing. Bach's Partita in E minor was given with that rare understanding in which the performer shares the steps of the composer's creative thought. Reger's Variations and Fugue on a theme by Bach, Scriabin's "Vers la Flammme" and the Sonata No. 7 and several pieces by Debussy and Ravel formed the rest of the program. Though of varying merit as compositions, these successive fine performances helped to establish a comprehensive view of Gieseking's powers, which are certainly remarkable. Among the most memorable impressions left are his great and gentle command of the keyboard, his exquisite touch and clever tone grading, and his quiet assumption that he and the audience are united in a common quest for the best in art.

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At the same hall, Nov. 24, Raoul de Kozalski, the Polish pianist, gave the second of four Chopin recitals. His programs include nearly all the well-known works. One can pay him the compliment of saying that his vivid, graceful playing restored the pleasure which their constant use by pianists tends to dull. Students could learn much from the felicitous good taste with which he phrases subjects and presents the subsidiary passages in an interesting perspective. Above all his playing is Polish—Polish in the character and continuity of its rhythmic impulse, Polish in its elegance and fire of expression.

Richard Buhlig, after an absence of 11 years, is giving three recitals in London at Wigmore Hall. For the second (Nov. 24) he played Schumann's Fantasia, Op. 17, Chopin's B flat minor Sonata and Franck's Prelude, Choral and Fugue. Buhlig plays such volumes of tone that even occasional spilled notes do not weaken the general effect of a giant technique. M. M. S.

"Lady, Be Good"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—At the Liberty Theater, beginning Dec. 1, Alex. A. Arons and Vinton Freedley present "Lady, Be Good," a new musical comedy. Book by Guy Bolton, music by George Gershwin. Staged by Felix Edwards and Sammy Lee.

Whether it is a landscape or a still-life that attracts the interest of this artist, it is always something in terms of a fine scheme in design with strong, but controlled color, and the splendid white that offsets the sharp yet glowing shadows combine to give this Copley something the look of an early Velasquez. It is in every respect a real find for the museum. Elsewhere the various departmental heads have been adding to their stores. A gift of a set of the collection of the English eighteenth century furniture. It stands in the Room of Recent Acquisitions, a splendid example of the "decorated Queen Anne" type of settee with strap work designs in low relief on the back and high relief carvings on the legs. The bench came originally from Stowe, the former seat of the dukes of Buckingham and Chandos. Near by are some lovely pieces of Spanish, Persian, and Italian pottery, recent gifts to the museum, each illustrating some special phase of color and design. Also a painted Chinese jar of the later Han period, very rare and interesting, and said to be one of the earliest specimens of Chinese painting in existence. The quality of their surfaces!

From the moment the curtain rises on "Lady, Be Good!" and we see the first stage setting—designed by Norman Bel Geddes—the performance is in for a good time at least as far as scenery is concerned. Then Fred and Adele Astaire appear and start dancing and we are sure that there will be something for entertainment besides scenery. Walter Catlett enters and starts his fooling and the feast is on.

There is something in the way of a plot, of course, to carry things along, and the book and lyrics are well written, but Walter Catlett would get in the way of the best of plots and the Astaires' dancing would suspend interest in whatever the story of "Lady, Be Good!" might have. So here is an unusual case where a good plot would be of little value.

The accomplished Astaires are a delight each minute they are on the stage. Their gentle, modest and good-natured bearing while performing the most exacting work is a thing that might well be studied by all artists. The work of Walter Catlett, however, is a little nonsensical, but laugh-provoking nonsense—springs joy in all directions. Every member of this company is good. F. L. S.

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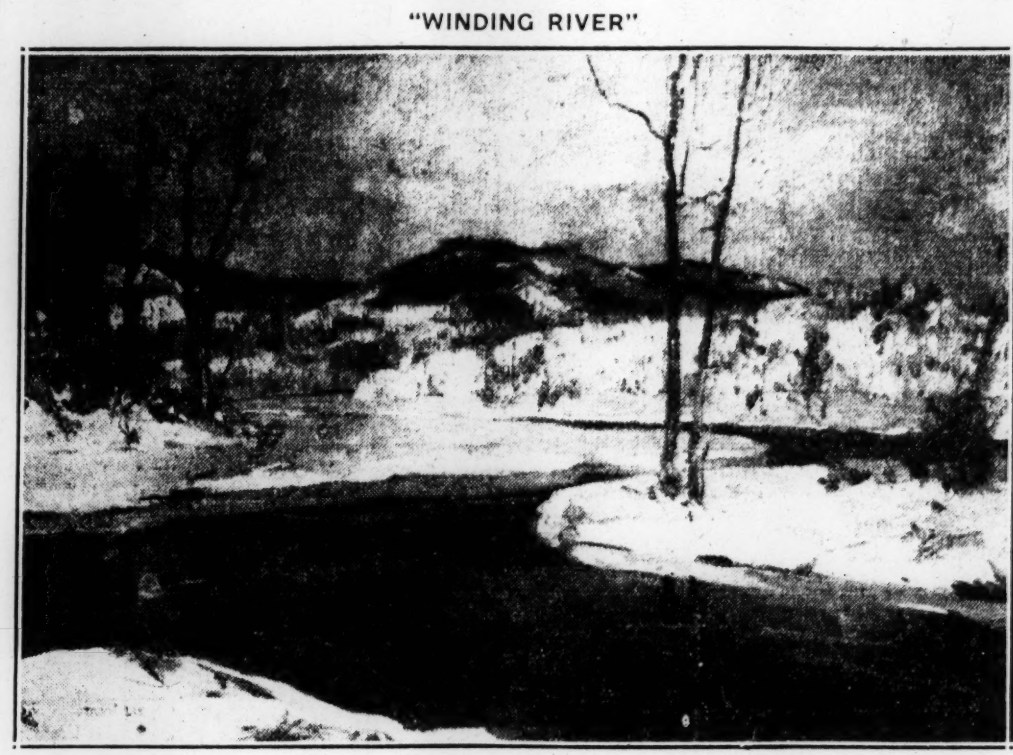
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In the Jonas Lie Exhibition at the Vose Galleries, Boston.

Jonas Lie

AN IMPRESSIVE exhibit occupies the walls of the Vose galleries on Boylston Street, Boston. Jonas Lie has filled the rooms with his recent work, consisting of many large decorative canvases, among other things.

Whether it is a landscape or a still-life that attracts the interest of this artist, it is always something in terms of a fine scheme in design with strong, but controlled color, and the splendid white that offsets the sharp yet glowing shadows combine to give this Copley something the look of an early Velasquez. It is in every respect a real find for the museum. Elsewhere the various departmental heads have been adding to their stores. A gift of a set of the collection of the English eighteenth century furniture. It stands in the Room of Recent Acquisitions, a splendid example of the "decorated Queen Anne" type of settee with strap work designs in low relief on the back and high relief carvings on the legs. The bench came originally from Stowe, the former seat of the dukes of Buckingham and Chandos. Near by are some lovely pieces of Spanish, Persian, and Italian pottery, recent gifts to the museum, each illustrating some special phase of color and design. Also a painted Chinese jar of the later Han period, very rare and interesting, and said to be one of the earliest specimens of Chinese painting in existence. The quality of their surfaces!

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Paris Salon d'Automne

Paris, Nov. 15. Special Correspondence. THE Salon d'Automne, which has just opened its doors in this year particularly agreeable. For the first time there are tangible results of the years-long struggle for a new art. Founded 20 years ago by M. Frantz Jourdain and Carrière, the Salon d'Automne has constantly varied its physiognomy. It began with revolutionaries who, tired of worn-out formulas, launched into the wild, east audacities. It is cubism which first introduced some kind of order in the disorder of so many fantastic conceptions. It inspired respect for volumes and construction. But the artists felt that art must be free of dogmas. It must be individual, each artist having the right to represent nature according to his own vision and to carry his impressions by whatever means he chooses. That is why the Salon d'Automne with the great variety of its tendencies, the diversity of its interpretations, of its techniques, has always been the most alive and the most attractive of all salons.

The young generation which had hardly entered life at the time when the Salon d'Automne was founded, and whose first works have been produced since the war, is determined to show that it must be taken seriously. Many of the newcomers of the younger school possess a gift which is worth many others: the joy of life. No more sadness and gloom! but something healthy and fresh which is most pleasing. They have not forbidden themselves to be as long as gracefulness is not inspired. The still life and the peasant woman of Paul Chabanne, the evening landscape in Provence by Portet, are full of the rarest qualities: they betray in their author a sensitive, delicate, though powerful temperament, which many of their elders could envy.

In another interesting group Charles Guérin has an idyllic in his delicate impressionist manner. Marquet shows some harmonious "Marques" in technique or design. René Laloux is represented by three pieces and is as usual delightful in his invention and subtle coloring. R. E. The department of modern decorative art is handsomely enriched with a collection of French glass and metal work of great variety and charm. A large door grille by Edgar Brandt is the outstanding piece, and is technically a thing to admire. Jean Dunand, better known for his splendid metal work, is here represented by a unique panel in lacquer work, showing a black panther modeled in low relief against a colored background. Another interesting panel is that in opaque glass (pate-verre) by Henry Cros. Various glass jars and ceramics are here, too, each having an appeal because of some fresh idea in technique or design. René Laloux is represented by three pieces and is as usual delightful in his invention and subtle coloring. R. E. The book section is very important and occupies the neighbor of the monumental staircase where painters decide to lose their way. The staircase is good. The walls are covered with a series of the gay posters of a precursor in the art of the affiche. And then there are the glassware of the decorative Marquet and the fine creations in silver and copper and steel of Jean Serrière.

among the best. Of the first order too is the "Interieur" of Georges Dufrenoy.

Van Dongen triumphs with the effigy of a Negro admiral standing out on the background of a delicate ship ready to sail. He has also several portraits of women who appear like faithful images of a certain type of society beauty and which reveal a keener sense of psychology than of idealism.

Foujita surrounded with a number of his companions, maintains his rank of master of the Japanese modern school. Lefebvre has forsaken the gray tones for a colorful and witty "Promenade" of a family in its Sunday best. All the well-known names of Flaminio, Lebasque, Valadon, Zingg, Orlitz, and many others are as usual to be found at the Salon d'Automne.

The retrospective exhibitions are not the least interesting feature of the Salon d'Automne. This year some marvelous terra cotta, signed by Aristide Maillol, a vast low relief by Joseph Bernard, a pelican interpreted by Pompon, an amusing golden "Eclaircie" by Chana Orloff, a most alive Pierre Mille, the well-known French writer, by Mme. Yvonne Serrais.

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The book section is very important and occupies the neighbor of the monumental staircase where painters decide to lose their way. The staircase is good. The walls are covered with a series of the gay posters of a precursor in the art of the affiche. And then there are the glassware of the decorative Marquet and the fine creations in silver and copper and steel of Jean Serrière.

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Van Dongen triumphs with the effigy of a Negro admiral standing out

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

An Experiment in
Homemaking on
a Top Floor

IN THESE days of house shortage in England, many are the experiments which have to be tried in order to set up a ménage. One of these was made by two women who were unable to get possession of their own dwelling and yet urgently needed a home. Furnished houses were too expensive and ordinary lodgings made no appeal. Finally the problem of accommodation was solved by a friend who offered to rent them the top floor of his home.

The first inspection showed that the rooms had possibilities. They were not very "attic-like," as all the fireplaces were large, the windows well-placed and the slope of the ceilings distinctly picturesque. The spacious landing contained an airing cupboard and cistern room. This house had been built in the "good old times" of solid workmanship and in the four rooms not a corner was slanted.

Overlooking the garden was a long back room which was chosen for the kitchen-dining-room. The walls were papered in small blue-and-white checks, giving an effect of cleanliness and space. For cooking, an American oil stove proved itself valuable.

Having been designed as a bedroom, this attic had none of the usual cupboards to be found in a kitchen. Careful searching and buying in second-hand shops brought to light available substitutes. A chest of drawers of ordinary silver graining and a small cupboard with glass doors to stand on top were purchased. These were both rubbed well with sandpaper, given two coats of white paint and finished with the best white enamel. The little cupboard was lined with white paper, its three shelves stocked with china and glass and the whole effect made light and dainty.

Furniture Finds
A small dresser, with only its shape and capacity to recommend it, was espied in another old shop. Caustic soda failed to remove all the coats of dark paint which disfigured it and black ash was resorted to. This meant leaving the dresser out in the air for a month, so that the atmosphere would neutralize the potash. Finally the piece was hauled up to the attic, sandpapered, and given several coats of paint and white enamel, while the three drawers and cupboard panels were picked out in pale blue. Thus the ugly thing was beautified and made into a very useful ornament.

The best find was made in a most unlikely-looking shop, where was unearthed a corner cupboard, about one hundred years old, shop-dirty and of a hideous red color. It cost little because of its looks. After a thorough scrubbing, which revealed a cracked door, they decided to cover the red panels with blue linoleum and to paint the rest very dark brown. It then had the appearance of well-polished old oak, and its storing capacity was immense.

Among other acquisitions, were four very old ladder-back chairs, one a rocker, all rush-seated, and two early Victorian, spindle-back chairs. These latter were so well-used that the rush bottoms had been painted and varnished to keep them whole. The wooden parts, although very solid, had been badly knocked about and their varnish chipped off and scratched all over so that their appearance was not prepossessing. However, the future mistress of the flat had read in The Christian Science Monitor about other women's experiments in furniture-restoring and welcomed this opportunity to try her skill. To remove every bit of the old varnish was a long and tedious job, but applications of methylenated spirits and caustic together with the use of sandpaper and repeated scrapings with glass finally revealed the bare wood. A dull oak stain was rubbed on and followed by frequent polishing with wax and turpentine, which finally brought out the rightful aspect of real old oak. They have been the admiration of more than one visitor and the restorer feels justly proud of her work.

The Kitchen Becomes Convenient
In another old shop, these homemakers purchased a low round table and when two small easy chairs were added the kitchen seemed almost complete. No washing facilities had been provided as yet, however, but at last just the solution for that problem presented itself. It was a small side table in good dark wood, apparently containing two narrow drawers. However, the top of the table was in two parts, one of which lifted up and disclosed a wash bowl. A sheet of plate glass was put on the other half, to protect the table, and when not in use, the top could be closed down and covered with a blue-and-white checked cloth so that no one would guess the table to be a sink-substitute.

The floors were somewhat difficult. Hearing in thought that this flat was only a temporary habitation and that the house which they would occupy in the future had smaller rooms, these tenants decided that carpets to fit were out of the question. Rugs and some linoleum were at hand, but the latter was light and slightly worn in places, although too good to be scrapped. This was a case for a bold experiment. Investing in a

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When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

copious tin of dark oak stain and large brushes, they divided the linoleum into large squares and stained it, square at a time, working quickly because the stain dried at once. It looked very dull and streaky, but two applications of shellac and methylenated spirits gave it the appearance of a polished oak floor and it stood everyday wear splendidly. A few rush mats and a fawn-colored woolen rug completed the kitchen floor.

The only ornaments were a large mirror over the mantelpiece, which was painted black and also shellacked to give it a gloss, blue-and-white china, silver candlesticks, and one or two bowls. A brown serge tablecloth, matching in color the cupboard panels completed the color scheme.

Various were the comments of visitors: "A kitchen in an attic!" "How quaint it looks!" "It's rather like a Dutch kitchen." Housewives, however, always added, "But it is very convenient!" The necessary cleaning utensils were carefully stowed away in the very small cistern room; pans, brushes, and duster bags hung up on the back of the door; mops and brooms fixed on nails in the wall. Over the cistern itself was placed a marble slab on which food was kept.

Bed and Drawing-Rooms
The bedroom did not require any special treatment. The floor was stained mahogany, after having been coated of size, and was kept bright by the shellac and polish. In one corner was a deep recess, fitted up by these tenants with pegs and used as an additional wardrobe. A large orange box in three tiers, papered outside, held boots and shoes. The curtain across the recess was of rose-colored poplin to match the window curtains. The poplin was bought as a remnant and was not quite long enough, so a deep band of figured cretonne, in shades of rose and blue, was inserted about a foot from the bottom and has added greatly to the appearance of the curtains.

The drawing-room, which extended across the front of the house, was not easy to arrange, owing to the odd slopes of the roof on the window side. Consequently all the furniture of any height had to be placed well away from the window, and only the low chairs and tables put where the roof was low. The walls were distempered a pale buff, the floor had black and fawn rugs on neutral linoleum and the big Chesterfield and easy chairs were upholstered in China-blue damask. This looked rather cold until orange and brown cretonne curtains were hung at the window and the mantelpiece was decorated in deep brown, orange and white, and one or two bright orange-colored ornaments put on either side of the black and gold clock.

One piece of furniture which ultimately adorned the drawing-room started its career under very different circumstances. Formerly it was the washstand belonging to the mahogany bedroom suite, but after the era of bathrooms it fell into the discard. It had a use, however, in this attic home, and a tinsmith was called in to remove the white marble slab on the top and the back and to put on a polished top to match the wood, adding two wooden supports for a curtain rod across the back. He did it under protest, quite certain that a washstand could never look like anything else. Now, adorned across the back with a cretonne frill to match the window curtains and made gay by a little china and silver on the top, the washstand could never look like anything else.

Stenciling on Suede and Shawls.
Painted Fabrics Ltd., the name by which this ex-service industry is known, has achieved a particularly high standard in color and design, and the work could not have been more ornamental, never betraying its erstwhile connection with a bedroom suite, having lost its white marble slab to the kitchen dresser.

Such is the attic abode of an English couple who will always have happy memories of their attic flat.

How to Select Blankets

When we go shopping for winter blankets, what is our idea? Should we stimulate our choice? thick fluffy texture of downy wool? The United States Bureau of Standards informs us that not thickness but closeness of weave is what insures the warmth of a blanket. Warmth in this sense means resistance to heat flow. The desirable covering for a winter night is one from which the least heat escapes along the fibers. A thick blanket has many fibers, or avenues of escape for heat. Out of loosely woven one the original air content steadily creeps by way of the interstices, and the faster it goes, the colder one gets. We must look, then, for compact weaves, and where these are present, cotton mixture is not, perhaps, as undesirable as we have been led to consider it.

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Stenciling, a Rival of Embroidery

London
Special Correspondence
DOUBLE interest was attached to an exhibition of stenciled fabrics recently held here in Messrs. Liberty and Company's premises and opened by H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice. Not only was it an unusually attractive and uncommon display, but it represented a war-time industry of disabled former



Photograph © London News Agency

Stenciling has become popular in England as a substitute for embroidery, owing to the fine work done by former service men who are organized for this craft as Painted Fabrics Ltd. The illustration shows a black boudoir wrap with a design in Scarlet and Gold.

service men which has steadily progressed on good business lines, thanks to the services of voluntary workers and the excellent craftsmanship of the men.

Of late years, stenciling has made great progress and seems to have taken the place of embroidery in the hands of the household and the useful knick-knacks, as well as garments of all kinds, from lingerie to sumptuous cloaks and gowns. It is proving a rival to embroidery.

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Czechoslovakia's Glass Industry

Prague
Special Correspondence
Czechoslovakian glass has an individual value, with a reputation that is 900 years old. Ever since the making of the first glass in the northern Bohemian forests, which history records, there has been a continued appreciation for the clearness and strength of the Bohemian article.

Today it is Czechoslovakia; and the glass industry now numbers 122 factories and 4000 workshops, employing nearly 60,000 workers, with an additional 80,000 who work in their own cottages. The export value of Czechoslovakian glass and glassware is put at approximately \$30,000,000. The majority of the factories are in Bohemia, 34 in all, with 14 in Slovakia, 13 in Moravia and one in Silesia. The glass made is suited to every fancy of the foreign purchaser. There is cast glass, hollow glass, plate glass, bottles, fluted glass, chemical glasses, and a dozen more varieties too numerous to name.

Chandeliers are silent about the glass industry after its first appearance in Bohemia in the eleventh century, until the making of it is recorded as having taken place in Moravia and in Silesia in the fourteenth century. At this time there is mention of six glass works in Czechoslovakia, the largest of which was situated near Vimperk and was founded in 1353. By the sixteenth century there were 34 glass works which were producing chandeliers, retorts, mirrors and crystal glass. The Thirty Years' War threw the industry back, and only seven firms emerged after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. But the crystal glass had become too well known utterly to perish, and soon the glass works again flourished. The export trade was developed, and from 1841 until the outbreak of the World War the number

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Each season has its sports, its news, its gaieties. Each home can get them all—keep abreast of the world's fun and the world's doings—by radio and a Table-Talker.

It's true of tone and real in reproduction because its horn is matched to the unit. Choose a Table-Talker for a Christmas gift—and give whole years of joy!

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It needs no extra batteries

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The name to know in Radio

GOOD BUYING ORDERS CAUSE MARKET RALLY

Public Utility, Rail, and the Industrial Issues Make Gains

Maintenance of the New York Federal Reserve discount rate at 3 per cent, setting at rest rumors that it would be advanced, brought a flood of buying orders into today's New York Stock Market, prices bounding upward from the start.

West Penn Power jumped 4 points to a record top at 108, and American Car & Foundry, American Can, General Electric, Sears Roebuck, United States Realty and Seaboard Air Line preferred all opened a point or more higher.

Prices continued to surge upward throughout the early trading, West Penn Power extending its gain to 6 points, Commercial Solvents A climbed 5, and "Nickel Plate" and Erie second preferred 2 each, all at new tops.

More than a score of issues climbed a point or more, the list including Lehigh Valley, Mack Trucks, Foundation Company, Perry, Marquette, Bosch Magneto, Allis Chalmers and Marine preferred.

May Department Stores, Chesapeake & Ohio, Iron Pipe, and Erie Securities and Loans all attained new 1924 maximum quotations.

United States Realty company jumped 4 points and returned 2 1/2. Foreign exchanges opened lower.

Broad Demand for Stocks
With bullish sentiment encouraged by extra dividend distributions, the demand for stocks assumed broad proportions and resulted in some very large advances among the industrials.

West Penn Power extended its gain to 6 points, also touching new high ground for the year. American Locomotive, Brooklyn Edison, and American Car & Foundry sold from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 points above yesterday's closing.

Van Sweringen stocks attracted the most speculative interest, the Erie expectation that the Erie directors would approve the proposed lease at 3 points, also touching new high ground for the year.

Good buying also developed for the attractive Chesapeake & Ohio. Good buying also developed for the attractive Chesapeake & Ohio.

Call money renewed at 3 1/2 per cent. Most shares were heavily bought in the afternoon, with Maxwell A. White and Jordan breaking into new high ground for the year.

Truck was also very strong, and General Electric, American Express, Westworth, Iron Products, American Sugar preferred, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Erie Securities and Loans all advanced 1/2 to 1 point.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

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NEW YORK CURB STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

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HIGH YIELDS ON VARIOUS SECURITIES

Continental Can, New York
Air Brake, Studebaker
Are Examples

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—On 20 paying representative common stocks reported 41 annually in dividends the yield to investors, at closing prices Tuesday, ranged from 3.1 per cent in the case of American Radiator to 9.4 per cent for Studebaker.

Perhaps the most striking example of high dividend yield in a standard stock with excellent record is that of Continental Can, which the yield in cash is 9.4 per cent. But Continental last year paid a 5 per cent extra in stock and is expected to take similar action next month for 1925. A buyer selling his stock dividend would receive the equivalent of a share over 22 a share, making his total dividend \$7 a share, or 11 per cent on his investment.

The can industry has grown enormously since 1919. Continental was organized, and the company has kept step with this growth.

Continental's earnings last year were \$9.18 a share on 35.44 common shares outstanding at the close of the year. Earnings this year will reach a new high, but such gain was only increased to 44.75 per cent earnings a share outstanding at the end of this year will probably be between \$8.50 and \$9.

Studebaker and Air Brake

Studebaker, despite variable conditions in the automotive industry, also appears out of line with the market. Studebaker's earnings this year are estimated at not less than \$7 a share. Its earnings record is good, and the management has shown ability to adjust itself to changes in style of cars. The outlook for the motor industry next year is bright, and Studebaker's dividend seems reasonably safe.

New York Air Brake is another high yield stock, paying 8.2 per cent on the investment at \$57. Air Brake has staged a recovery the last few years, increasing working capital from \$22,723 at the close of 1921 to well over \$800,000 at present. Earnings this year are figured at \$5 a share on both classes of stock (100,000 "A" and 200,000 common), which would result in dividends after \$4 a share on both.

Comparative Yields

The following is a comparison of quotations on 20 industrial stocks, with yield:

Stock	Close	Yield
Air Reduction	87 1/2	4.6
Allied Chemical	87 1/2	4.6
Am. Radiator	125 1/2	3.1
Am. Sugar	42 1/2	8.5
Am. Talc	100 1/2	4.0
Armstrong	100 1/2	4.0
Continental Can	94 1/2	9.4
Cummins Engine	64 1/2	6.2
Electric Storage Battery	64 1/2	6.2
International Harvester	64 1/2	6.2
Lincoln Electric	64 1/2	6.2
New York Air Brake	57 1/2	8.2
Studebaker	57 1/2	8.2
Westinghouse Electric	64 1/2	6.2
White Motors	64 1/2	6.2
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	71 1/2	5.8

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (Special).—Sustaining a protest and a writ of habeas corpus, the Board of United States Customs and Excise has ruled that goods imported at 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 200, act of 1913, should have been assessed at 12 per cent under paragraph 25 of the 1913 law.

In a decision sustaining a protest of the American Shipping Company and Charles Stern, of Chicago, the board finds that goods imported at 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 200, act of 1913, should have been assessed at 12 per cent under paragraph 25 of the 1913 law.

Russell Hudson, of New York, in a decision sustaining a protest of Charles L. Stone & Company, the collector's assessment at 20 per cent under paragraph 1421 is reversed.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4 1/2	5 1/2
Outside bank prime	4 1/2	5 1/2
Year money	4 1/2	5 1/2
Customers' call loan	4 1/2	5 1/2
Individual call loan	4 1/2	5 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Exchange	Boston	New York
Year ago today	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime	Eligible	Bankers
Under 20 days	3 1/2	4 1/2
20 to 60 days	3 1/2	4 1/2
60 to 90 days	3 1/2	4 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

Bank	Rate
London	4 1/2
Paris	4 1/2
Brussels	4 1/2

Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Rate
London	4 1/2
Paris	4 1/2
Brussels	4 1/2

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

High	Low	High	Low
Alcoa Rubber 8 1/2	8 1/2	Alcoa Rubber 8 1/2	8 1/2
Alcoa Rubber 8 1/2	8 1/2	Alcoa Rubber 8 1/2	8 1/2
Alcoa Rubber 8 1/2	8 1/2	Alcoa Rubber 8 1/2	8 1/2

PREPARE FOR SPRING TRADE IN DRY GOODS

Chicago Wholesalers Pleased With Recent Sale—A Wide Variety

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (Special).—With dry goods stocks well reduced and in shape for inventory the wholesalers and jobbers in this market are now contemplating spring business.

The holiday trade is virtually over, except in last minute items as gloves, hosiery, rugs and the comfortable suits for gifts.

The stocks are in excellent shape, for the clearance sales of last week brought into this market more merchandise than for the last two sales, and more important out-of-town buyers than in five or six sales. These factors contributed to the making of a sale a success, and the figures, just available, indicate it was "a very successful sale from that standpoint," according to one executive.

The sale was another of the co-operative type which this market has found to be most successful, and to attract most buyers to market for offerings in a dozen or more houses, rather than in one or two, and the value of this was clearly indicated by the type of buying that was done.

Wide Variety

There was nothing from radio to rugs, from notions to blankets that was not included in the sale. The usual holiday departments featuring gift merchandise, toy sections, books, and games were all busy, but the executive who handled the sale, most pleased with the variety of staple merchandise that was sold—domestics, ginghams, wash goods, woollens, and furs, silks, draperies, pillows, and even furniture, proving that merchants needed new goods for the entire store, and undoubtedly this will add to their holiday business.

There is a great deal more confidence and interest in future business among the buyers, than in some months, and the volume of sales confirms the general improvement in business which has been widely discussed for the last month or more.

Future business in percales is light; ginghams are selling in a limited way, but the most choice is being selected; wash goods include suitings of plain colors, a few stripes, but all designed for southern wear. Crepes, silks, draperies, and other goods are important for spot business. Christmas finished goods for undergarments and fancy handkerchiefs were of holiday importance. Woollens stand out as one of the most dominant lines for spring.

Slits Are Quiet

Blankets and petted effects with pencil stripes led the list with checks of first importance, stripes second, and plain colors third. The third choice has color as a factor in the various colors from Spanish to cranberry and blue, and the gamut of blues of the powder and dresden shades.

Slits, at the moment are not of great importance, but the future business is coming in very nicely on points, of the more or less highly colored effects rather than pale pastels which will undoubtedly be of much importance for early spring selling.

Velvets are quiet. Silk and cotton mixtures suitable for household purposes, for simple frocks, and for children's wear, are being sold. One house has much faith in this and it was indicated, from good authority, that the market for this line will be a good one for the spring.

FOREIGN BONDS

Quotations to 1:30 p. m.

Argentina	Rate
Argentina 5 1/2	100 1/2
Argentina 5 1/2	100 1/2
Argentina 5 1/2	100 1/2

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks compared with the statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks for the week ending Dec. 5, 1924, is as follows:

Dec. 5, 1924	Dec. 12, 1924
Total gold reserves	\$2,329,527,450
Gold against FRB	\$1,868,251,196
Total reserves	\$3,992,716,317,892

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

PRIVATE cars are actually divided into several groups. An observation sleeping car, as is customarily used by the President of the United States and by wealthy individuals, may be rented from the Pullman Company for \$50 a day. A minimum of 25 first-class railroad tickets must be purchased also, as the car may carry only two or three passengers, and obviously, there is no sufficient revenue to the railroad which hauls the car to compensate it for the service it renders. The charter price goes in full to the Pullman Company.

Statements Reflect Economy

Earnings reports of the railroads indicate that in general, the carriers have achieved a larger net out of a smaller gross. This shows a much greater efficiency in operation, although in some instances, it is of course realized through the deferring of maintenance work on track and rolling stock.

The Connaught Tunnel

The Canadian Pacific Railway is completing the lining of its Connaught Tunnel, the largest double-track railway tunnel on the continent of North America, with the possible exception of the Boston & Maine's Housatonic Tunnel. The Connaught Tunnel, which was deferred for several years, work was deferred for several years, and the six sets of frames at work have made it possible to complete one section for each working day, a total of 132 feet a week. One hundred frames furnished the illumination, while ventilation was achieved by two great steel fans driven by two 500-horsepower 4-cylinder semi-Diesel engines.

Another New Limited

The California Limited of the Santa Fe, between Chicago and Los Angeles, is to have new equipment placed in service the first of the year. The train consists of 78 new sleeping and observation cars built by the Pullman Company for service on this train at a cost of \$4,600,000.

Railroad "Shops" Early

The Northern Pacific Railway has been in "shopping" early, also, in the Post Office Department to mail its first before the peak load is offered by the railroads for transportation. A. R. Smith, recently sent to friends of the railroad, the products of the Post Office Department in three sections of the winter months. With the regularity and eager tendency in the New Zealand and Australian markets, the railroad has been in "shopping" early, also, in the Post Office Department to mail its first before the peak load is offered by the railroads for transportation. A. R. Smith, recently sent to friends of the railroad, the products of the Post Office Department in three sections of the winter months. With the regularity and eager tendency in the New Zealand and Australian markets, the railroad has been in "shopping" early, also, in the Post Office Department to mail its first before the peak load is offered by the railroads for transportation. A. R. 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ITALY INITIATES FISCAL REFORM

Direct Taxes Are Reduced to Three Points: Buildings, Land, and Income

ROME, Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence).—A decree in council, which will come before Parliament on its reassembling this month for conversion into law, completed the organic program of fiscal reform which the national Government has effected with a view to placing it on a permanent basis of stability.

The reform is based on the following fundamental theories: the repeal and rapid liquidation of all exceptional taxation enacted during and after the war; direct taxes, which had risen in number to 15, are once more reduced to the three basic ones on land, on buildings, and on income derived from personal estate and professional services (ricchezza mobile), completed by a personal and progressive tax on total income from all sources; the improved distribution of the burden of taxation based on a revaluation of taxable wealth; wider incidence and lower rates; the co-ordination of national and local taxation.

Revised Rates

The decree now being considered determines the revised rates for direct taxation. In reorganizing the tax on land it became necessary to revise the valuation, as the old land register on which assessments were still based in many provinces no longer corresponded to actual conditions.

This revision, ordered in December, 1922, has been completed in 15 months, and places the income derived from land values at 1,467,000,000 gold lire, or about 6,000,000,000 in present currency. The new rate fixed for the land tax amounts to 10 per cent of the rentable value expressed in gold lire, corresponding to about 2.50 per cent of said value expressed in paper.

The taxable value of house property has also been reassessed. The rentable value of buildings used for industrial purposes has been left out of consideration, income from such sources being assessed together with that from the business for purposes of "ricchezza mobile."

Decree Effective Jan. 1

The valuation assesses the total taxable income from house property at 2,845,000,000 lire for 1925. The rates now in force are seven in number and vary from a minimum of 2.0125 per cent to a maximum of 27.4 per cent. The decree, which becomes effective Jan. 1, 1925, replaces them by a single rate of 10 per cent of assessed income, which will insure a yield of 286,000,000 lire.

The notable reduction in the rates is such that, though the revaluation has more than trebled the assessed value of the property, the burden of taxation is increased by barely 15 per cent.

The taxation levied by the Treasury on income derived from land and house property is subject to surtaxes levied by the local authorities, both provincial and municipal. These surtaxes, which are the main source of income of local government bodies, place a very heavy burden on such property.

While the State now levies on landed property 152,000,000 lire, the rates levied by the local authorities in the form of surtaxes amount to 443,000,000 lire. Until now the assessment of these rates has been left to a large extent to the local authorities, who in many instances in late years had abused their powers. They are now definitely fixed by the decree under consideration. The total amount (gross and surtaxes) levied on the taxes derived from land values expressed in paper is at the rate of 15 per cent, that on house property at 25 per cent charged on the net income corresponding to three-fourths of the rentable value.

POLISH MINISTER WARNS LANDOWNERS

Government May Sell Portion of Estates to Pay Taxes

WARSAW, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The Polish Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Ladislas Grabski, answering the objections and questions which arose in the Diet after his budget exposé said:

"We have proofs of the growing well-being of the country, the revenues of the treasury have augmented, savings are increasing and there are signs of a lessening of the crisis. Poland is no longer the poorest country. Indirect taxes are coming in well, unemployment is decreasing, the stores of money are such that our calculations allow us to look with confidence to the future and to presume that the year 1925 will bring us near to normal years."

The Prime Minister warned the large landowners and big industrialists that hitherto barely 150,000,000 of the 1,000,000,000 zloty that should be paid by them in taxes have come in, their land may be confiscated in order to sell it for peasant small holdings, and that the treasury may demand a contribution of industry shares. This bill will be brought before the Diet and supported by the Government.

At the next meeting of the cabinet council the Minister of Finance will propose that the property tax on large estates and large factories should be paid in the following way: If two installments are overdue the Government should have the right to take over a proportionate amount of land, and in the case of factories a proportional amount of shares. This statement was applauded by the Center and Left, and met with lively protest from the Right, which cried out "Polish the Minister asked: 'What has it to do with Russia?' It is nearer to the action of anti-Bolshevik Hungary."

POLAND ISSUES NEW COINS
WARSAW, Nov. 18 (Special Correspondence).—The new coins for zloty are now in circulation. On the reverse is the crowned eagle of Poland, and the words "Rzeczpospolita Polska, 1924." On the front is a peasant woman's head and shoulders and four blades of corn.

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GERMAN RAILWAYS BEING ELECTRIFIED

Berlin Metropolitan Runs 30 Trains an Hour Each Way

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The electrification of the German state railway system is progressing slowly but steadily. Hitherto Bavaria has been leading the other states in this respect. The line from Munich to Garmisch will be electrified by next February. The preliminary work on the line from Munich to Regensburg has been completed, while for another line from Munich to Kustein the necessary funds have been acquired.

The electric trains on the line from Munich to Garmisch will be heated electrically, whereby it no longer will be necessary to attach a special "heating-car" carrying a small boiler as the case is on many of the Swiss railways. The electrification of the line from Halle to Magdeburg, traversing a part of middle Germany, will also be completed next year.

The first suburban line from Berlin was electrified some months ago and a second line which will go as far as Oranienburg will follow next year. Also the Metropolitan Railway in Berlin, which corresponds to the District Railway in London, is to be electrified, as it has become necessary to run 30 trains an hour in each direction, a task which cannot be accomplished by steam trains. So far 600 kilometers of the German state railways has been electrified.

FORD BUILDS IN ST. PAUL

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence).—While the city of St. Paul has prepared for river navigation by construction of a municipal dock, the Ford Motor Company, which is constructing a \$10,000,000 manufacturing and assembling plant on the Mississippi River here, is planning to build a \$250,000 river terminal at its factory site.

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Feb. 2. Northwestern at Indiana, Michigan Aggies at Ohio, Iowa at Minnesota, 9. Michigan at Purdue, Iowa, Northwestern at Purdue, Michigan, Iowa, Chicago at Indiana, Iowa State at Nebraska; 21. Cincinnati at Ohio, Illinois at Michigan, Indiana at Purdue, Minnesota at Wisconsin, Nebraska at Iowa, Chicago at Northwestern, Iowa State at Michigan Aggies; Purdue at Chicago; 28. Ohio at

Northwestern, Wisconsin at Michigan; Iowa at Nebraska; Nebraska at Wisconsin; 7-Northeastern at Nebraska, Ohio at Illinois; 8-Iowa at Wisconsin; 9-Iowa at Wisconsin; 14-Wisconsin at Ohio, 11-Iowa at Iowa.

FOX NEW COMMODORE
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«The Arctic Ill. News, 12-6-01. Fox, commander of the vessel Arctic, is the new commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club, as of tonight. Others on the board have been: Fox, who has headed were elected as 6-6-01, H. E. Porter, new commodore, P. K. Wrigley, rear commodore, R. G. Jones, treasurer, and L. M. Mandley, secretary. Before getting commodore, in W. L. Baum was elected a director with the club. The sailing commodore, J. N. Johnson, Commodore Fox, veteran skipper in many Mackinac races, has been elected commodore for 1902 and seven years was secretary. He is expected to bring out a new whaler this summer.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The whole existing system of trades unionism is under review by the new British Government, though no legislation is to be introduced officially in the coming session. Speaking in London on Nov. 24, Sir Robert Burton Chadwick, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, said that the time had come when more must be known about the whole administration of the trade unions. It must be known, he said, why a good workman, if he chose, could not work as hard as he liked and produce to his utmost capacity, thereby earning for himself a higher wage and, by his greater output, both cheapening the cost of the article he was producing and enabling the trader to compete in the world's markets. "We must also know," he added, "what share of responsibility lies with the administration of that huge combine of labor, when in the first six months of this year there were lost 7,500,000 days in strikes, which is equivalent to something over 27,000 years. We must know whether it is in the interest of the community that trade unionism has become a great political organization."

A Conservative private member's bill, it may be recalled, has been several times introduced in the House of Commons, but has found very little support. To deal with one aspect of the problem referred to by Sir Robert Chadwick, it concerns the use of trade union funds in politics. At present, under the Trade Unions Act of 1913, a member of a British trade union is entitled to exemption from contributing to the organization's political funds if he gives notice of his objection. In practice this has become almost a dead letter, nearly all members of trades unions contributing. Conservatives contend that this is on account of undesirable pressure brought to bear which diverts to politics funds primarily intended for thrift and purposes of collective bargaining. They have proposed to remedy it by changing the onus of notice—no member of a trade union to have to contribute to political funds unless he signs a declaration in advance to that effect. This, however, is only a comparatively minor feature in the matter.

Speaking at Dewsbury on Nov. 25, Sir Auckland Geddes expressed the opinion that the cost of production in Britain has become so high that the country is barely holding its own in many sections of its foreign trade. He went on to say, "There is absolutely no single person in this country whose life, whose comfort, whose prosperity is not directly or indirectly, wholly or in part determined by this state of our overseas commercial activities."

It is from this wider point of view that the British trades union movement is to be judged. Several crucial questions are asked. For example, does British trades unionism as now organized—with its limitation of hours of labor and output, and its artificial wage rates for sheltered trades—tend to increase the cost of production, and if so to what extent? If it be true, as Sir Robert Chadwick suggests that trade unionism is a serious factor, then, is no remedy possible?

Mr. John A. Clynnes, lately leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, published in the London press on Nov. 26 an emphatic denial that trades unionism is in any way to blame. If this be so, the question remains where are remedial causes to be found, and what can be done to find them? Mr. James H. Thomas, who was Colonial Secretary in the Labor Government and who has now gone back to the influential post he previously held as head of the National Union of Railwaymen, rightly holds that labor unions when properly conducted have nothing to fear from any inquiry. In a characteristically broad-minded statement published on Nov. 20 in the chief British Labor organ, he says, "The more people know, the fewer non-unionists will there be." "The employers know too well," Mr. Thomas continued, "that there are two sides to every question. The object of a trade union is to demand the best and give the best in return."

With this definition all can agree. The British Government may well adopt it as a test of the achievement of that at which the investigation aims. If trades unionism be acquitted of the charge brought against it by Sir Robert Chadwick, the ground will have been cleared of arguments which now obstruct the view of other possible causes of the state of things which Sir Auckland Geddes has described. In any case the more light that can be thrown upon the matter the better for labor, for capital, and for all that depends upon them.

It may come as a surprise to many in the United States to learn that since the year 1922, under the operation of the so-called quota law, immigration from European countries and Mexico has more than doubled. According to the report of the Bureau of Immigration at Washington, the figures grew from 309,556 in 1922 to 522,919 in 1923, and 706,896 in 1924; the totals indicated being for the fiscal period ending with June of each year. It is interesting also to know that this increase was due to the larger number coming from northern European countries, while the numbers from Turkey and southern and eastern Europe decreased from nearly a million in 1914 to about 150,000 in 1924. Among the countries contributing to the increase were England, Scotland and Wales, which sent 25,123 in 1922 and 59,940 in 1924. In the same period Ireland's total increased from 10,579 to 17,111, Germany's from 17,931 to 75,091, Scandinavia's from 14,625 to 35,577, British North America's from 46,810 to 200,690, and Mexico's from 19,551 to 89,336.

Probably these increases, or those approaching them, were expected. It was the theory of the framers of the law that the conditions imposed in an effort to limit or check the flow of less desirable immigration would naturally tend to encourage an inflow of the more progressive Nordic peoples. This forecast has been justified

by results. But the operation of the quota law has had another effect, desirable if it is sought to bring about the complete assimilation and Americanization of the preferred classes of immigrants, and less beneficial where it is hoped, by processes of easy elimination, to rid the country of resident undesirable aliens. It is shown by the report referred to that for a long period prior to the World War the number of aliens leaving the United States was fully one-third as great each year as the number admitted, but that this exodus has steadily declined during the last three years, until in the last year only 76,789 aliens departed voluntarily, whereas 706,896 were admitted.

It has long been insisted that if perils existed or were threatened because of America's former lax immigration policy, they were accentuated by the transient radicals and malcontents who, refusing to adopt or to submit to the teachings of the school of democracy, fomented unrest and discord among aliens and immigrants who otherwise would become amenable to the laws. This being the case, the need has been, and still is, for a working of those processes, call them Americanization, or assimilation, or what you will, which instill a regard and respect for the laws and institutions of the newer country, while they destroy the false belief that a status of dual citizenship or divided loyalty can be maintained.

A century and a half of progress under the Constitution offers abundant proof that the processes of transplantation and naturalization can be successfully carried on under proper conditions. The problems presented have not had to do with numbers so much as with the quality and kind of material dealt with. Even if the present high ratios are maintained there will be no cause for apprehension. There still remains, in the broad areas between the Atlantic and Pacific, that opportunity which the truly progressive peoples of the Nordic races seek.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske's public utterances usually make a twofold impression in circles outside his own profession. His rugged, straightforward pronouncements convey unmistakably the character and patriotic devotion of the true soldier, while his views reflect so patently the outlook of the professional militarist as to bring into question their soundness as a consistent guide for public policy. Emphasis is given to the latter fact by the public prominence the veteran naval officer enjoys, and the consequent weight of his words with many people. His latest and renewed declaration, in New York City, that America is becoming an effeminate nation, now more than ever invites both questioning and contradiction.

Admiral Fiske would have America highly prepared for war, and deprecates the growing consciousness of the futility of war as rendering preparedness impracticable. Instead of adequate preparedness, he asserts that luxury and effeminacy are on the increase, and he points to ultimate downfall before the onslaught of some less "effeminized" people as the probable destiny of that great Republic. He declares that France, England and the United States are all effeminized in comparison with Germany, Russia and Japan, the latter being more "virile" nations. He remarks upon the spread of pacifism in America as being coincident with, and by implication consequent upon, its great development of commerce, industry and invention; and, more to the point, he attributes it at bottom to the growing influence of women, in teaching children what to think and in agitation and legislation toward pacific ends. He cites prohibition as one phase of their activity, and declares that this kind of "effeminization" is invading every department of the national life.

What in these views calls for questioning, and what for contradiction? It being granted that a nation's preparedness should be adequate, no discussion need be raised here on that point, since the militarist's and the civilian's notions of adequate preparedness are not normally reconcilable. But these questions may well be asked: When in the reasoned judgment of a civilized people it is evident that war not only is futile as a means of settling conflicts of interest between nations, but actually multiplies international problems and threatens to destroy civilization itself, is that people to be regarded as effeminate if it sets about establishing pacific means for adjusting those conflicts? On the contrary, does not that course become the obvious and manly one for sensible men to pursue? Is there greater manliness, in these circumstances, in pressing on toward colossal, suicidal war?

Admitting evidences of greater luxury and self-indulgence, along with national prosperity, it does not follow that the United States will succumb to demoralization and then be overwhelmed by a harder people. Universal disarmament, with sound provisions for security, is contemplated in the manly recognition of the futility of war. Thus the future will differ radically from the past with respect to the danger of external armed aggression. Again, constructive agencies, counteracting the tendencies to popular demoralization, may be expected to increase in strength and effectiveness. Under the new regime the pacific nation should go forward to ever-increasing greatness and self-dominion. Demoralization, indeed, not effeminization, is the more appropriate term for the actually vicious conditions which Admiral Fiske justly deprecates. Not to recognize this today is to stigmatize unbecomingly the name of woman. As for prohibition, cited by him as an example of effeminization—though it was inaugurated by men as a war-time measure of national efficiency—it is designed to discourage demoralizing self-indulgence. So are the other social measures, some of them international in scope, which women are actively interested in promoting. If this course be effeminization, the Admiral's observations are to that extent sound; but in such case let the term be held in honor, not disesteem. Above all, the course of practical pacification and co-operation upon which the United States and other leading nations are disposed to embark, when a safe way can be dem-

onstrated, must be recognized as that of manliness, to which the influence of woman's active participation in public affairs is bringing balance and exaltation.

Two points stand out in the returns from the German election of Dec. 7: the tendency of public opinion to mass around two opposing centers, rather than a neutral or "dead" center, and the stabilizing effect of the system of proportional representation. One of the effects of the war on the parliamentary system of government was to favor the formation of center parties, which were neither radical nor conservative, neither dominated by organized capital nor by organized labor. They were led by opportunist politicians who stressed first of all a united foreign policy, the winning of peace, or the collection of reparations or the avoidance as far as possible of paying them. It looked for a while as if any political leader who could discover the center of gravity in the political line-up and there take his position, would be assured of tenure of office indefinitely.

Such calculations have been upset by the gradual return to more nearly normal political circumstances. No matter how many groups there may be formed, how many combinations between them into blocs or coalitions, a natural political development favors two opposing parties, the party that is in power and the party that is trying to replace it. Conservatives and Radicals, the "ins" and the "outs." Furthermore, it is evident that party divisions since the war tend more and more to be formed according to common economic interests, rather than under the inspiration of common political ideals or theories as to political systems or rights. Thus the natural rallying points for the opposing factions are organized capital and organized labor.

In Germany the parties which gained most in this last election were the Nationalists and the Socialists, while at the same time the heaviest losses were sustained by the two extremes, the revolutionary Fascists to the Right and the revolutionary Communists to the Left, which also indicates a return to a more natural and a healthier situation. Of course this change from center governments to party governments, based on economic interests, cannot take place all at once, but the trend in that direction is unmistakable. The German Center parties, the People's, or old National Liberals, the Roman Catholic Center, and the Democrats, are still strong, but in order to govern they must rely on the friendly assistance of the bigger organizations, either to the Left or the Right, the Socialists or the Nationalists, just as in France the Herriot Government depends on the aid of the United Socialists. The chances are that the future German Government will once more be formed by the central groups with the aid and consent of the Socialists.

Under a system of majority voting, such as that which is now in force in Great Britain and in the United States, the gains of the Nationalists and the Socialists would probably have been more pronounced and the country would have gone either to the extreme Right, as in both the other countries mentioned, or would have fallen more definitely under the domination of organized labor. Such violent changes are almost precluded by the proportional system. Wherever it is in effect the shifts in relative party strength are usually very small. Under it the victory of the Unionists in England would not have been so overwhelming, for, whereas the Labor Party lost the Government, it gained over 1,000,000 new adherents, and in the United States the formation of a new or third party would have been almost automatically assured. In Germany also the number of Deputies does not depend on the size of the population, but on the number of ballots actually cast.

Editorial Notes

A glance at the statute books of many of the smaller states of eastern Europe discloses legislation that would do credit to any nation. Yet one of the most progressive of the Balkan states in the actual workings of its legislative machinery is also the most backward in promoting the purity of its administration and the happiness of its citizens. And the cause of this paradox? Simplicity itself. Law violation has become a national habit, and a mental attitude has thereby been created which makes the work of promoting good government exceedingly complex and difficult. Any movement of legislative reform would have to begin with the basic task of restoring the people's lost respect for law. There is a lesson for America in this example, which its citizens would do well to ponder earnestly.

"The youth of today is all right," declared Dr. W. E. J. Gratz, editor of the Epworth Herald, in Chicago recently, before the annual institute council of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To this flat statement he added this explanation: "It has its temptations and shortcomings, but it is far ahead of the youth of any generation the world has known." And then he urged that the parents are more to blame than the children for those troubles which have been placed at the door of the younger generation. Good for Dr. Gratz! It needs courage to take up the cudgels for the "under-dog" and, in championing the cause of the youth of today Dr. Gratz is showing that he is not afraid to fly in the face of popular opinion. Some of the older generation may take exception to his stand, but it should endear him to thousands of the world's future citizens.

It is gratifying to learn that there was a large attendance at a recent meeting, arranged by the Publicity Committee of London, when the question, "Does the advertising of patent medicines need cleaning up, and, if so, how can it best be done?" was considered, because the subject is one which should exercise an exceedingly wide appeal. After a number of speeches and a general discussion, a resolution was unanimously passed agreeing that the advertising of patent medicines requires some control. Is it too much to hope that this resolution will bear fruitage?

A South American on North American Methods

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Montevideo, Uruguay. The delegates from the twenty Latin-American republics to the Pan-American Highway Convention, which was held in the United States last summer, on coming back to their homes brought with them reports and comments of which even the steam shovel and cement and dynamite companies which paid the costs of the new convention can well be proud. The convention lasted some six weeks, four of which were spent seeing roads being built, learning how they were financed, discovering how the American people took off their coats and went to work on roads, with governments—city, county, state and national, trailing in where they belong—American standards, but not by previous Latin-American standards.

Donato Gaminara of the Uruguayan delegation is probably in many ways the most coherent of all the delegates, and in the days following his return from the United States he gave a picture of the reception and of the highways convention which was as illuminating to Americans and Europeans in what he comments upon as what he says can possibly be to the Uruguayans. Beyond all else, he brought back the story of the marvel of American co-operation. Mr. Gaminara, who stands at the very front of the engineering profession of South America and is dean of the School of Engineering of the University of Montevideo, has known the United States for many years, but this journey, through the middle west and the south of that country gave him as it gave the delegates who had never visited the United States before, a conception of American life which he never had before. In it all, the thing which he saw as the outstanding characteristic was co-operation.

"In Latin America," he said, "it is our custom to wait for the Government to build roads, to issue bonds, to pay for them if we can arrange it, out of the general public revenues. But in the United States we learned how all those thousands of miles of roads were built, that virtually every mile was laid because some group of men got out and gathered the community back of them and put the road through and paid for it. Down here we are individualistic in ways we can never conceive of, and each must follow his own method, or the Government must lead and usually must pay. I find, for instance, that in the United States they keep asking when the South American republics are going to unite—they look on us as a single unit down here and expect us to form a new United States some fine Fourth of July. And when I tell them that we are more likely to have twenty republics in South America next year than we are to have eight, they simply do not understand. But that is so, as we know very well.

Of course, I was interested in all that happened up there, and most of all in the way the convention was handled. We did not meet together in a hall and read papers, the French style of convention, and then go home to get a nicely printed book of the papers in six months. Not at all. We went out and saw things. We traveled over roads, good and bad, new and old, and in the building. We walked in the mud and the dust, and saw how they

built them. Then we talked with governors and county commissioners and commercial clubs, and found out how they got them started and paid for them, and how they kept them up. We learned more about roads than most of us knew had to be learned. It was the kind of convention we might plan out on paper and then never be able to carry out. But the American manufacturers and the people in the Pan-American Union and the State Department who had it in charge knew how, and did it.

"Of course, we got an insight into American life which we had never had. We thought they never had banquets. In the Latin-American sense, but when we traveled we started banquets when we passed the borders of new states in the morning, and took breakfast with the governor at 7 o'clock and had ten speeches while we ate ham and eggs. We did not call them banquets unless we had twenty-five speeches. And we all talked. I had not talked English for years, but I made my maiden speech at the Press Club in Washington, and kept on making more speeches, and before we got through every delegate was making speeches in English.

We saw everything we could ask to know about the United States, and we learned the value of standardization. Now we understand why it is that the Ford motorcars and the gasoline filling stations all have to be alike, and how we, too, profit by accepting standardization. But although we liked and admired standardization, there were some things in which we thought they were too far.

"Down here we do not have enough standardization, and there they have too much, let us say. I once tried to secure standardization in packing here, and although I carried on an extensive campaign of education, I failed because each manufacturer and dealer took a great pride in the fact that his package was a little different from that of everybody else—the difference in weight, above or below standard, did not matter to him, but the individuality did.

"The highways convention did a very great deal for the relations of the United States with the countries of Latin America. It was, as I say, a commercial matter, in that the companies who will profit by our building highways are American, and we will get our money from them. But it was more than that, and by that token it gave us an insight into the immense vision of the manufacturers who will spend their money on such a convention, on such a relatively distant possibility without demanding immediate return. But more all, it was well done, and it gave us what we knew that the United States has for us—technical information, advice, counsel—although it gave them all with a generosity and openmindedness which no one could possibly have anticipated.

"But the United States has much more than all this for us. And we have much for the United States. My only hope is that this convention, this type of convention, will have paved the way by its success, for many more of like sort, for nothing could ever help the great cause of inter-American rapprochement more than such affairs as these."

Gleanings From Moscow

Moscow, Nov. 26.

Leon Trotsky's recently published sketch, "Lessons of October," which is designed as an introduction to a history of the Revolution, has elicited a volley of polemical missiles in the shape of hostile articles and book reviews in the Moscow press during the last week. Russians always refer to the Bolshevik Revolution of November, 1917, as "October," reckoning by the old calendar; and Trotsky's book is a historical sketch of the revolution which he played so great a part and an attempt to evaluate its lessons.

His critics accuse him of twisting history to suit his own purposes by emphasizing his own rôle in the Revolution, by calling attention to the swarming and uncertain attitude of a number of prominent members of the Communist Party Central Committee, notably Kamenev and Zinoviev, and by assigning too small a share of the credit to the party as an organization. All these points are brought out in a long attack on the book, signed by the Executive Committee of the League of Communist Youth, which was recently printed in Pravda. The statement goes on to declare that, whereas Kamenev and Zinoviev quickly acknowledged their mistakes and enjoyed the full confidence of Lenin in the later stages of the Revolution, Trotsky has always shown a tendency to persist in his errors and to refuse to admit that he was in the wrong.

The statement recalls Trotsky's alleged mistakes at the time of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and during the period of discussion about the proper functions of the trade unions in the winter of 1920-1921, and goes so far as to call him "the leader of the petty-bourgeois, anti-Lenin element in the party in 1923-1924." The acrimonious phrasing of this and of other attacks on Trotsky and his book show how much feeling still survives from the party controversy of last winter, when Trotsky adopted a position at variance with that of other prominent members of the central committee.

The recent spectacular trial and confession of the well-known active counter-revolutionist, Boris Savinkov, lend added interest to his book, "The Crow Horse," which Savinkov wrote and published while he was still in exile. This work is now published here by the State Publishing House, Savinkov, it may be remembered, was an active member of the terrorist group of the Social Revolutionists, and participated in several political assassinations under the Tsarist régime. He described some of his revolutionary experiences in a book entitled "The Pale Horse."

His "Crow Horse" is a narrative clearly suggested by his experiences as an organizer and leader of anti-

Bolshevik partisan bands in western Russia. The book, in its vivid rhetorical presentation of two sides of the Revolution, sometimes suggests Victor Hugo's "Ninety-Three," especially in the dialogue between the hero, a leader of the anti-Bolshevik bands, and his sweetheart, who, as he finds, has turned into a devoted Communist. Savinkov in this book reveals a deep sense of the futility of all counter-revolutionary attempts, a condition of thought that doubtless influenced him in making a full confession of his counter-revolutionary activities and unreservedly recognizing the Soviet power.

The British trade union delegation on its arrival here received an extremely warm welcome. The delegation arrived at the Sixth All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions was opening its sessions here; and the British trade unionists have been treated as the guests of the congress. A special parade of the Moscow workers was organized in honor of the British visitors, and the congress suspended its sessions. The British representatives were especially popular here because they are known to look more favorably than the continental union leaders upon the idea of closer co-operation between Russian and western European labor. In this connection a considerable degree of importance is attached to a speech by Mr. William Purcell, one of the members of the British delegation, in which he declared that British labor would co-operate with the Russians even if the Amsterdam Trade Union Federation rejected all overtures for unity.

The planet Mars appears on the screen in the popular "Moscow photoplay 'Asika' which is based on an imaginary romance by Aleksei Tolstoy. The two chief characters in the work are an impractical, dreamy Russian intellectual, who devises a means of transport from the earth to Mars, and a matter-of-fact Red Army soldier, who accompanies the intellectual on his trip of discovery and celebrates his arrival in that planet by stirring up the Martian proletariat to successful revolution.

The Moscow Art Theater is now giving its familiar repertory of classical and Russian modern plays before crowded audiences. "The Crow Horse," by Boris Savinkov, and "The Pale Horse," by Boris Savinkov, are two of the new productions. An interesting innovation in the work of the Art Theater is the employment of an orchestral accompaniment in some of its performances. This was especially effective in a recent production of "Emoutin" in which the orchestra played Beethoven's music, while the famous actor Katchalov pronounced the lines from Goethe's play.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Law and Good and Bad News

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: I have read with interest and gratitude the many editorials, news items and letters appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, pointing out the strange error committed by so many newspapers, which regard bad news as of greater importance than good news. It may be of interest to call attention to Section 1141, subdivision 2, of the Penal Law of the State of New York, which provides that a person who:

Prints, utters, publishes, sells, lends, gives away or shows, or has in his possession with intent to sell, lend, give away or show, or otherwise offers for sale, loan, gift or distribution, any book, pamphlet, magazine, newspaper or other printed paper devoted to the publication, and principally made up of criminal news, police reports, or stories of criminal deeds, or pictures, or stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust or crime . . . is guilty of a misdemeanor.

It is interesting to speculate upon what would happen if this law were enforced. D. B. New York, N. Y.

"Ireland's Opportunity"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: I have always looked upon your paper as one which gives justice to all in its reports, and I have recommended it to a great number of people for this reason, but wish to voice my protest against what seems to me an unfair attitude you assume in the editorial that appeared recently under the caption, "Ireland's Opportunity."

I am a Northern Protestant by birth, having lived in the North until I was thirty-one years of age, and since then in the South for three years in Dublin. I have found my Roman Catholic acquaintances quite as friendly to me as my Protestant, in the Free State, and I am sorry there should be any endeavor to make this controversy a religious matter.

There is a commission appointed to decide what is the correct interpretation of the boundary part of the treaty. The statement in that treaty, which was signed by both parties, is what they are expected to honor, and is the only way that either party knows what the other intended. Why not leave it to the commission to say what is the

interpretation of the treaty on the boundary question, and have the Free State feel that, owing to the propaganda carried on, the commission is sure to be influenced.

The members of the Free State have acted very fairly to the Protestant minority in the number of appointments given. In the appointments that I know of, five of the nine judges, the Finance Minister, and the Deputy Chairman of the Senate, and likely others, all belong to the minority. W. L. P. Dublin, Ireland.

City and Rural Postal Workers

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: I have been much interested in the articles in the Monitor on the postal pay increase. In the one of Dec. 8 you speak of the "city workers whose living costs are high" and the "rural workers whose living costs are presumably lower." That word "presumably" is well put. I believe it.

One point that occurs to me is that the city worker is usually within walking distance of the "cash and carry" stores where goods are less expensive. The rural carrier must drive miles to reach one of these (in our case fourteen miles round) and pay a high price at the small country store for, in many cases, inferior goods.

In the same article, you say: "Representatives of farming districts would oppose, on political if no other grounds, a bill giving larger pay to city than country workers who perform practically the same tasks." It is not possible that the country representative would oppose it on the grounds of unfairness, because he knows about the back-country roads, with their dreadful mud over which the rural carrier must travel, and the unbearable frost that in the day will ruin new tires, and the deep snow, unbroken until the mail man goes over it?

Some rural routes may have a waiting list of applicants, but the one that my husband drives over (thirty-one miles each day) was given up as "impossible" by several men.

May I tell you of my deep appreciation of the Monitor? It is indeed a daily blessing to all men who allow it to be. Halifax, Mass. H. G. R.

Immigration Steadily Increasing

from 309,556 in 1922 to 522,919 in 1923, and 706,896 in 1924; the totals indicated being for the fiscal period ending with June of each year. It is interesting also to know that this increase was due to the larger number coming from northern European countries, while the numbers from Turkey and southern and eastern Europe decreased from nearly a million in 1914 to about 150,000 in 1924. Among the countries contributing to the increase were England, Scotland and Wales, which sent 25,123 in 1922 and 59,940 in 1924. In the same period Ireland's total increased from 10,579 to 17,111, Germany's from 17,931 to 75,091, Scandinavia's from 14,625 to 35,577, British North America's from 46,810 to 200,690, and Mexico's from 19,551 to 89,336.

Probably these increases, or those approaching them, were expected. It was the theory of the framers of the law that the conditions imposed in an effort to limit or check the flow of less desirable immigration would naturally tend to encourage an inflow of the more progressive Nordic peoples. This forecast has been justified